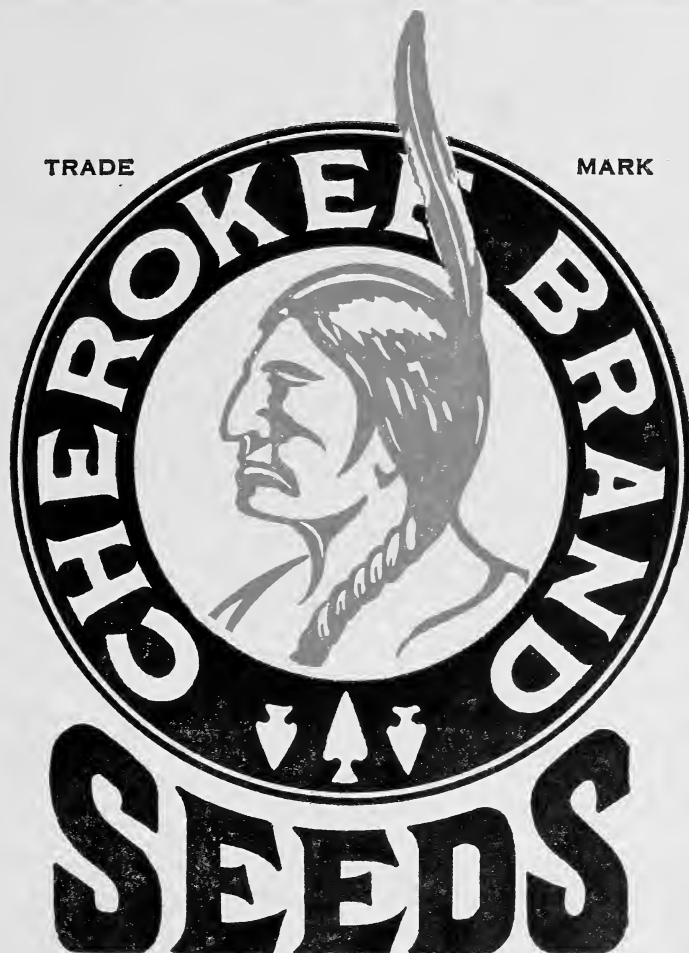


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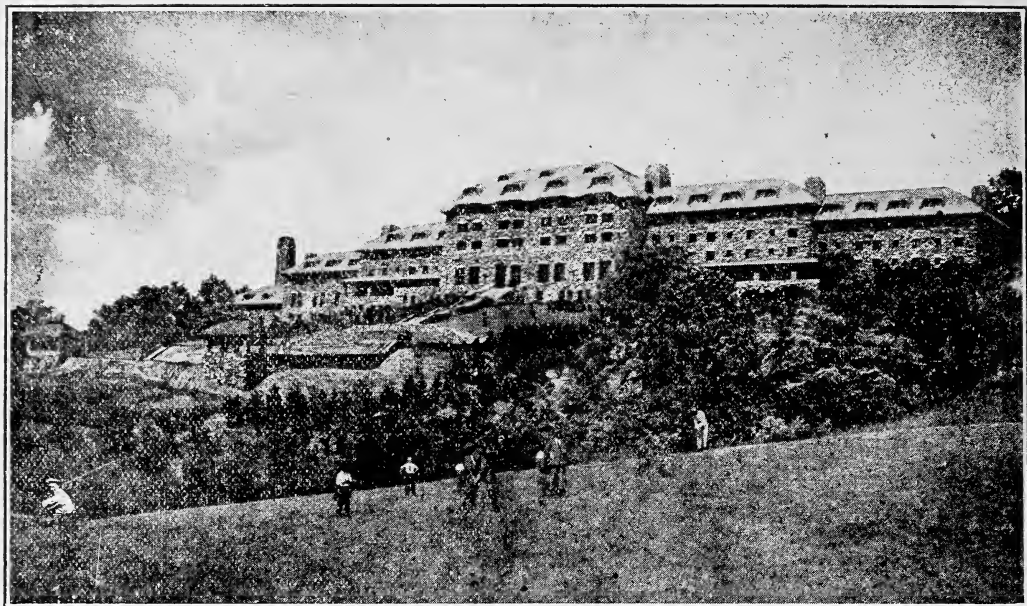
Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

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Annual Catalog *and* Price List---1925



Asheville Seed Company
Asheville, North Carolina



Grove Park Evergreen Lawn Grass

Beautiful lawns can be had in Western North Carolina, but good seed must be sown, and care taken to build and maintain them. Fine lawns do not just happen. By careful experiment, we have succeeded in getting a combination of grasses that will produce an evergreen lawn. Each variety of grass in the Grove Park Ever-

green Lawn serves a special purpose, some being selected for their color values, others for their hardiness; all of these varieties blended together produce the coveted thick turf and velvet appearance.

Postpaid, lb. 55c; 5 lbs. \$2.50; 10 lbs. \$4.50;
Not Prepaid, lb. 50c; 5 lbs. \$2.25; 10 lbs. \$4.00.

Shady Park Lawn Grass

Few grasses grow well in shaded portions of lawns or groves, hence it is necessary to sow a mixture of grasses which are adapted for growing in the shade. Our Shady Park Mixture pro-

duces an abundant and even growth of beautiful grass in the shade.

Postpaid, lb. 60c; 5 lbs. \$2.75; Not Prepaid, lb. 55c; 5 lbs. \$2.50; 10 lbs. \$4.50.

How To Secure A Beautiful Lawn

PREPARATION OF SEED BED

All weeds, roots, and other debris should be removed and the soil stirred thoroughly to the depth of eight or ten inches. Of course large areas can only be plowed and disked; however, small lawns should be spaded and pulverized like garden soil prepared for the reception of small seed.

FERTILIZATION

Grass seed send out long feeding roots which absorb a large quantity of plant food in making heavy green turf. It is necessary to mix fertilizer to the depth of eight or ten inches to supply this plant food. The class of fertilizer used will have a direct bearing on the finished lawn. To avoid numerous noxious weeds that always come by the use of fresh manure, we advise fertilizing your lawn with Pulverized Sheep Manure, a natural fertilizer, free from all weed seed. Ground Bone Meal is also valuable as an enricher of lawns and a top dressing. Bone Meal or Sheep Manure, or a mixture half of each, should be applied at the rate of 30 lbs. for 300 square feet. As a top dressing, 18 lbs. to 300 square feet.

Ants, which frequently infest lawns, can be driven off by the use of Tobacco Dust, which is also a good fertilizer.

LIMING THE SOIL

The soil in this section is lacking in lime, and blue grass particularly requires lime. We recommend the use of Pulverized Limestone at the rate of 50 lbs. to 300 square feet or 2 to 3 tons to the acre. Work Lime thoroughly into soil before sowing seed and before applying fertilizer.

SOWING THE SEED

For spring sowing, Lawn Grass Seed should be sown as early as possible, from February to May, or if in the fall, from September to the last of November. Many people follow the practice of sowing lawn grass seed on top of snow with very great success. As the snow melts, the seed is carried to the proper depth. Thick seeding gives the best results. It should be sown at the rate of 1 lb. to 300 square feet or 100 lbs. to an acre. The seed should be carefully and evenly sown, lightly raked in, and afterwards, provided the soil is not too wet, rolled or made firm by patting down with the back of a spade. This packing brings the seed in close contact with the soil and prevents drying out; it also gives a quicker and a more even germination.

Lawns should not be neglected. The grass should be kept cut, rolled if possible, and watered in dry weather. Bare spots must be reseeded if the lawn is to present a velvet appearance. See back pages of this catalog for Lawn Mowers, Rollers, Tools, and Fertilizers.

PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

ORDER BLANK FOR SEEDS, ETC.

ASHEVILLE SEED COMPANY gives no warranty, expressed or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter, of any seeds, bulbs or plants they send out, and they will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned. Money will be refunded and no sale has been made.

ASHEVILLE SEED COMPANY
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Please Do Not Write Here

Date Received_____

Date Filled_____

Filled By_____.

Shipped By_____

Order Number.....

Date_____192____

PLEASE FILL IN THESE BLANKS PLAINLY

Dear Sirs:

Please send the following Seeds, etc., by-----
(State here if wanted by Mail, Express or Freight)

Name_____P. O. Box_____

Postoffice_____R.F.D._____

County _____ State _____

Express or Freight Office-----
(If different from Postoffice)

Amount Enclosed

Check_____

P. O. Money Order_____

Exp. Money Order_____

Cash_____

Stamps-----

ABOUT PRICES—We pay postage on **PACKETS, OUNCES, AND QUARTER POUNDS**; all prices in this Catalogue, excepting where otherwise noted, are based on customer paying Express or Freight. See Parcel Post Rates, Page 1.

[illegible]

PLEASE TEAR OUT ORDER SHEET WHERE PERFORATED

DIRECTIONS FOR ORDERING [SUGGESTIONS INFORMATION]

CONDITIONS OF SALE. All quotations are subject to market changes and goods being unsold on receipt of order. Asheville Seed Co. gives no warranty, expressed or implied, as to the description, purity or productiveness of any seeds, plants or bulbs they send out, and they cannot be in any way responsible for the crop. If the customer does not accept the goods on these terms, they are to be returned at once, money will be refunded and no sale has been made.

DO NOT DELAY ORDERING until you are ready to use the goods you want. It will prove economical often to anticipate your wants. The loss of time in planting by delays of transportation companies, also advance in prices, should show the wise buyer that it is to his advantage to order early.

HOW TO SEND AN ORDER—You will find in the front and back of this catalog an order sheet, perforated for tearing out; also an addressed envelope to send the order in. When convenient, always use this order sheet. Please do not write anything on the sheet except items wanted and what pertains to the order. Write on separate sheet asking for prices, or questions to be answered, or information given; this will avoid the possibility of being overlooked; also insure quick attention to information asked.

Please be careful to sign your Name, Street Address or R. F. D. Number, Postoffice, County and State, on each letter sent us. It is a good plan to print or typewrite.

HOW TO SEND MONEY—Money should be sent by Bank Check, Postoffice Money ORDER, Express Money Order or Registered Letter; in case they go astray in the mails they can be traced and duplicates secured. If your order amounts to \$1.00 or more you may deduct the cost of buying a money order from your remittance. Always register letters containing currency. Postage stamps in small amounts are satisfactory.

C. O. D. SHIPMENTS—Shipping C. O. D. only adds to the cost, as the buyer pays the expense of collection. If you prefer shipment C. O. D. remit with your order one-half the amount of the bill. Under no circumstances will we ship perishable goods (plants, etc.) C. O. D.

POSTPAID PRICES ON GARDEN SEEDS—means that merchandise so quoted will be delivered to your door if you live on an R. F. D. route or at any postoffice in the United States at postpaid prices in any quantity up to 2 lbs. Please add postage for larger quantities when to be shipped out of third zone.

POSTPAID PRICES ON FIELD SEEDS—Apply to North and South Carolina and East Tennessee.

TRANSPORTATION CHARGES—On articles quoted "Not Prepaid" customers pay the freight or express charges. If goods quoted "Not Prepaid" are to be sent parcel post, consult the following table and add sufficient postage to your remittance to cover postage; bearing in mind that no packages may be sent through the mails weighing more than 70 lbs. and must not exceed 84 inches (length and girth combined). Shipments of seeds amounting to more than 70 lbs. therefore, must be divided and additional bags used. If remittance does not include postage on "Not Prepaid" articles to be sent Parcel Post, sufficient seed will be deducted to cover the charge.

BAGS—We make no charge for bags for oats, rye, barley, field corn, cow-peas, soy beans and such grass seeds as can safely be shipped in grain bags. On orders for seeds in any quantity when ordered at prices quoted "postpaid" there is no charge for bags. On orders for quantities at prices quoted "not prepaid," of clovers, timothy, herd grass, millet, rape, etc., which must be shipped in cotton bags, we charge extra for the bags as follows: 2½ bus. size, 55 cts.; 1 bus. size, 25 cts.; ½ bus. size, 20 cts.; peck size 10c. When remittance is not sufficient to cover bag charge, if any, sufficient seeds will be deducted to cover the cost of same.

PARCEL POST RATES FROM ASHEVILLE

United States Parcel Post Rates (Seeds, plants and bulbs included)	First pound or fraction	Each additional pound or fraction	Packages must not exceed— 84 inches (length and girth combined)
Local Rate, Asheville.....	\$0.05	\$0.00½	Limit of weight this zone, 70 lbs.
1st Zone, within 50 miles of Asheville.....	.05	.01	Limit of weight this zone, 70 lbs.
2nd Zone, over 50 and under 150 miles.....	.05	.01	Limit of weight this zone, 70 lbs.
3d Zone, over 150 and under 300 miles.....	.06	.02	Limit of weight this zone, 50 lbs.
4th Zone, over 300 and under 600 miles.....	.07	.04	Limit of weight this zone, 50 lbs.
5th Zone, over 600 and under 1000 miles.....	.08	.06	Limit of weight this zone, 50 lbs.
6th Zone, over 1000 and under 1400 miles.....	.09	.08	Limit of weight this zone, 50 lbs.
7th Zone, over 1400 and under 1800 miles.....	.11	.10	Limit of weight this zone, 50 lbs.
8th Zone, over 1800 miles.....	.12	.12	Limit of weight this zone, 50 lbs.

All small Parcel Post packages, weighing 8 ounces or less can be sent at the special rate of 1 cent for each 2 ounces or fraction to all parts of the United States. (Over 8 ounces must be sent at Parcel Post rates.)

Kindly Remit for Postage when it is necessary so as to avoid delay in filling and shipping your order.

PLANTING CALENDAR for FARM and GARDEN

JANUARY

Vegetables—Little can be put in open ground except Asparagus, Rhubarb, and Horse Radish Roots. Prepare hot beds and sow Early Cabbage, Lettuce, Radish, Beet, Cauliflower, and Onion.

Flowers—Sow in open ground Sweet Peas. Sow in hot beds, Pansy, Daisy, Verbena, Asters, and other Flower Seeds, for later transplanting. Fall bulbs can usually be planted.

Farm—If weather permits, prepare the soil for crops to be put out in the spring. Top dress grain, grass, and clover fields. Lime your land.

FEBRUARY

Vegetables—Sow in hot beds Early Cabbage, Cauliflower, Lettuce, Onion, Beets, and the middle or the last of the month, in hot beds, Tomatoes, Egg Plant and Pepper. The last of this month sow in open ground Early English Peas, Kale, Beets, Spinach, Carrots, Radish and Parsley. Set out Asparagus, Horse Radish and Rhubarb Roots, Onion Sets and Hardy Lettuce Plants; also early planting of Irish Potatoes.

Flowers—Sow in open ground Sweet Peas. In hot beds, boxes or pots inside Flowers to be transplanted later. Sow Grove Park Lawn Grass.

Farm—Sow Oats and Dwarf Essex Rape, an excellent quick, deep grazing for sheep, hogs and poultry, the middle to the last of this month grasses and clovers can be sown.

MARCH

Vegetables—This should be an active month with all vegetable growers. Sow in open ground Garden Peas for succession, Early Cabbage, Cauliflower, Spinach, Kale, Mustard, Lettuce, Beets, Carrots, Parsnips, Salsify, Early Turnips, Rhubarb Roots, Asparagus and Horse Radish Roots, and Irish Potatoes. Set out Cabbage, Cauliflower, Lettuce and other plants that you have had in hot beds after hardening them by leaving the glass open at night. Pick a warm corner and sow Herb Seed.

Flowers—Sow in open ground Sweet Peas and the hardy kinds of Flower Seed, as they will bloom earlier. The last of this month set out Tube Rose, Gladioli, Cannas, Caladiums, and Dahlia Roots. Sow Grove Park Lawn Grass.

Farm—Sow clovers and grasses of all kinds, Spring Oats, Dwarf Essex Rape.

APRIL

Vegetables—Plant Early Garden Corn, English Peas, Snap Beans, Irish Potatoes, Cabbage, Tomatoes and Lettuce in open ground for succession. Sow Beets, Carrots, Radish, Parsnips, Salsify, Parsley, Celery, Early Turnips, Kohlrabi, Collards, Mustard and Kale. Put out Onion Sets, Asparagus Roots, Rhubarb Roots, Bed Sweet Potatoes. The middle to the last of this month plant Cucumbers, Squash, Watermelons and Cantaloupes.

Flowers—Sow hardy Flower Seed; after the middle of the month, the half hardy kinds. Set out Lily, Dahlia, Canna, Tuberose and Gladioli Bulbs, Coleus, Salvia and other bedding plants. Sow Grove Park Lawn Grass Seed.

Farm—Sow Clover and Grass Seeds; Oats early in the month. Later in the month sow Mangel Wurtzel Stock Beets, Field Corn, etc.

MAY

Vegetables—Nearly all tender seeds can be sown this month; also for succession sow Carrots, Beets, Parsley, Radish, Brussels Sprouts, Parsnips, Salsify. Plant Pole, Bunch, Snap and Lima Beans, Garden Corn, Okra, Squash, Cucumber, Cantaloupe, Watermelon and Pumpkin. Sow now Late Cabbage and Cauliflower Seed to make plants for fall. Set out Tomatoes, Pepper and Egg Plants.

Flowers—Vine Seed for shade, all floral Bedding Plants, Tuberose, Gladioli, Cannas, Dahlias and other Bulbs can be planted out successfully. Sow Grove Park Lawn Grass Seed.

Farm—All the Sorghums, Millets, Cow Peas, Soy or Soja Beans, Field Corn, Mangel Wurzel Beets for winter feeding, etc.

JUNE

Vegetables—Plant Collards, Okra, Bunch and Late Pole, Snap and Lima Beans, Late Peas, Cucumbers, Squash, Turnips, Garden Corn; for succession, Late Potatoes, Radish and Beets. Set out Tomatoes, Cabbage, Egg Plants, Pepper, Cauliflower, Celery, Sweet Potato Plants.

Flowers—Nasturtiums and other Flower Seed for fall and winter use; Vine Seed for shade; Coleus, Salvia and other Bedding Plants.

Farm—Sow Millet, Sudan Grass, Sorghums, Cow Peas, Soy Beans, Navy Beans. Plant Late Corn, Pumpkins and Watermelons.

JULY

Vegetables—Set out Cabbage, Collard and Celery Plants for fall and winter use. Plant Snap Beans for succession, and Sugar Corn for late roasting ears. Sow Rutabagas and early varieties of Turnips, Lettuce, Mustard, Collards, Kohlrabi. Plant Cucumbers for pickling and table, and Late Potatoes for winter use.

Flowers—Plant Nasturtiums for late blooming; keep all plants well watered; use a sprinkler on your lawns.

Farm—Sow Crimson Clover at the last working of your corn. Buckwheat can be sown for bees, forage, an improver of the soil, and grain. Sow Cow Peas and Soy Beans; these are improvers of the soil and fine hay crops; also for early hay or fodder sow Millet, Sudan Grass and Cane.

AUGUST

Vegetables—Sow Cabbage and Lettuce for fall heading; set out Cabbage and Celery Plants; continue planting Snap Beans for succession. Early English Peas planted this month will give a good fall yield. Sow winter varieties Radish, Turnips, Rutabagas, Spinach, Kale, Mustard, Endive, Collards, Parsley, and Onion Seed.

Flowers—Make first planting of Pansy and Daisy Seed. Keep all plants well watered.

Farm—Crimson Clover should be sown in every available place. It is a great enricher of the soil, and makes very nutritious feed. Rye and Barley should be sown for fall and winter grazing and afterwards will make a crop of grain. Alfalfa can safely be sown. Towards the end of the month, sow Hairy Vetch, Dwarf Essex Rape, Grasses and Clovers.

SEPTEMBER

Vegetables—Sow Winter Radishes, Spinach, Turnips, Mustard, Parsley, Kale, White Silver-skin and other Onion Sets.

Flowers—Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus and other Bulbs can be planted this month; also Pansy Seed. Sow Grove Park Lawn Grass Seed.

Farm—Sow all kinds of Grasses and Clovers and Hairy Vetch. Crimson Clover should by all means be sown, as it makes fine winter grazing and is a great soil improver. Continue to sow Winter Rye and Winter Barley for early grazing crops as well as for grain; Dwarf Essex Rape for sheep, pigs, and poultry. Oats this month get well rooted before spring.

OCTOBER

Vegetables—Sow early sorts of Cabbage, Turnips, Spinach, Kale, Mustard, Collards; set out all varieties of Onion Sets.

Flowers—Plant Hyacinths, Narcissus, Tulips, and other Bulbs. Sow Pansy Seed for early spring plants. Fall seeding of lawn frequently does better than spring. Sow Grove Park Lawn Seed, and fertilize with Bone Meal and Sheep Manure.

Farm—This is the month to sow Wheat, Winter Oats, Rye, Barley, Vetch and Rape. The earlier you can get in your Clovers and Grasses the better.

PLANTING CALENDAR (Continued)

NOVEMBER

Vegetables—Hot beds or cold frames should be made to sow Lettuce and early varieties of Cabbage; set out Onion Sets, Asparagus Roots, Rhubarb and Horse Radish Roots. Spinach can be sown early in the month.

Flowers—Hyacinths, Tulips and other flowering bulbs should be planted. Grove Park Lawn Grass Seed can be sown successfully; use Bone Meal and Pulverized Sheep Manure as fertilizers for lawns. Lime your land this month.

Farm—Sow Rye on all vacant places; it makes a fine winter cover and grazing crop. Sow Wheat, Barley, Vetch, Rape and Grasses.

DECEMBER

Vegetables—In hot beds, sow Lettuce and Cabbage. Beets and Radish can be forced in hot beds for winter use as well as Lettuce which often proves very profitable.

Flowers—This month Hyacinths, Tulips and other bulbs should be planted. In case of snow it is a good plan to sow Grove Park Lawn Grass and use Sheep Manure and Bone Meal on top of snow.

Farm—Wheat and Rye can usually be sown early in December. Lime your land.

Consult Authorities

The National and State Governments are spending large sums of money in the Departments of Agriculture and most of the counties employ County Agents. Consult your County Agent frequently and when you require special information write to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., or Department of Agriculture, Raleigh, N. C.

The fertilizer manufacturers maintain a bureau for the purpose of studying soil conditions. If your land is in poor shape, write to Soil Improvement Committee, Southern Fertilizer Association, 614 Rhodes Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

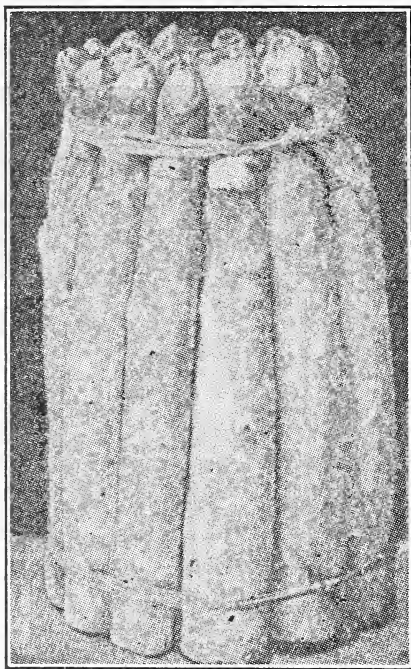
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HIGH QUALITY VEGETABLE SEEDS

All vegetable seeds that we offer are bought from reliable growers, are of the best strains and thoroughly tested for vitality. These seeds comprise the popular varieties that have proven successful in this section and any gardener, whether for the home or market, will find in our stock a sufficient range of selection for all practical purposes. We suggest that you consult the Planting Calendar on page 2; the pages on which are listed fertilizers, insecticides and fungicides; also those describing sprayers and tools. The inoculation of bean and pea seed with Farmogerm is highly recommended as it will increase the crop, insure an even stand and improve the condition of the soil.

ASPARAGUS



ASPARAGUS grows well in practically any good soil, but a well enriched, deeply pulverized, sandy loam brings the best results. It may be grown from seeds or roots; by planting roots, one to two years may be saved. A well cared for Asparagus bed improves with age and yields the first green delicacy for the table in large quantities each year. The home gardener should not be without a bed of this most delicious vegetable.

ROOT CULTURE — The home gardener will find growing Asparagus from roots much easier, and cuttings may be had at least a year sooner. Prepare trenches 3 ft. apart and about 18 inches deep; fill with a liberal quantity of well rotted manure; after covering the manure with a few inches of dirt, set the plants $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. apart in each trench; 4 inch covering of good soil is then added. Do not exhaust the plants by cutting too late, especially the first bearing season; 100 roots plant 15 ft. by 20 ft.

CULTURE OF SEED—Sow the seed thinly in rows 1 ft. apart in April or May. 1 oz. produces 300 roots. To secure strong healthy plants, keep down all weeds and thin the poorest seedlings to 3 inches apart in each row. The roots may be dug either the first or second year in the fall after the plants die, and set either in the fall or spring, as described under "Root Culture."

Asparagus Knives

Fifteen inches long, blade $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide; 50c each. If by mail, postpaid, 55c each.

PALMETTO is a superior strain of Asparagus, being a continuous and early bearer of uniformly large, thick, green shoots, with a distinctly pointed tip. It is delicious in flavor, extremely tender, and an abundant yielder. Palmetto is well adapted for all sections. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

WASHINGTON—This variety which was developed by the United States Department of Agriculture has proven as nearly rust proof as is possible to produce Asparagus. This in addition to the vigor of the plants, the thick shoots, the heavy yield and fine flavor make it an exceptionally valuable variety. The shoots are of rich, dark green color tinted somewhat darker at tips. Highly recommended for both the home or market garden. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$4.50.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS—See page 29.

ARTICHOKE SEED—Green Globe

The Green Globe Artichoke is cultivated for its flower heads, which are cooked like Asparagus. Sow the seed in hot beds during February and transplant in May into rows 3 ft. apart and 2 ft. in the rows. The seeds may be sown in the open during the month of April, and then the stand thinned. Artichoke requires a deep, rich, sandy loam with plenty of well rotted manure. When cold weather comes, protect the plants with a heavy covering of leaves or manure. If properly cared for, the plants will bear for several years. Try a few in your garden. Although more or less of a novelty in this section, they are considered a great delicacy in the big cities and command a fancy price. An ounce plants 40 ft. of drill.

Postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 65c.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

The sprouts resemble miniature cabbage, growing, closely to stalk of the plant, being produced in abundance from the tip to the ground. Plant in May, transplanting $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, and cultivate like late cabbage. In the fall break off the leaves to give the heads more room. After hard frosts the flavor and delicacy are greatly improved. If you have never grown Brussels Sprouts be sure to try some; you will be surprised how easily they can be grown. Plant seed $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. One ounce produces 2,000 plants. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c; oz. 25c.



Brussels Sprouts

DWARF OR BUSH BEANS



Improved Early Red Valentine Beans

Burpee's Stringless Green Pod

This famous and popular Bean is still unequaled as an early stringless green pod variety. It is stringless, ripens early, and remains crisp and tender long after maturing. The vines bear long, round, thick and very meaty pods, about 5 inches long, entirely free from strings. The attractive deep green color and unusual quality of these green pods has placed them in high favor. It has given entire satisfaction everywhere. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 70c; 5 lbs. \$1.50. Not Prepaid, lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.25.

Tennessee Green Pod

This well known variety is almost as early as the Red Valentine. The productive plants bear handsome flat pods of dark green color almost stringless, and of exceptionally fine flavor and quality. Unlike most early beans, the quality remains good throughout its bearing season. The hardy and exceedingly prolific tendencies of the Tennessee Green Pod accounts for its popularity as early bunch beans. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 70c; 5 lbs. \$1.50.

Not Prepaid, lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.25.

Beans will do better if seed is inoculated with Farmogerm. See Farmogerm description on page 41.

CULTURE—Beans are very sensitive to both cold and wet. For the earliest crop, plant just as soon as the weather gets warm—in this section about the first of April. To have a succession, plant every two weeks throughout the summer until the middle of August. Make the rows 2 to 3 feet apart, drop the beans 3 inches apart and cover $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches deep. Give frequent but shallow cultivation up to blossoming time, not afterward, and never when the plants are wet. Plant in a light loamy soil that warms up quickly. Use plenty of fertilizer.

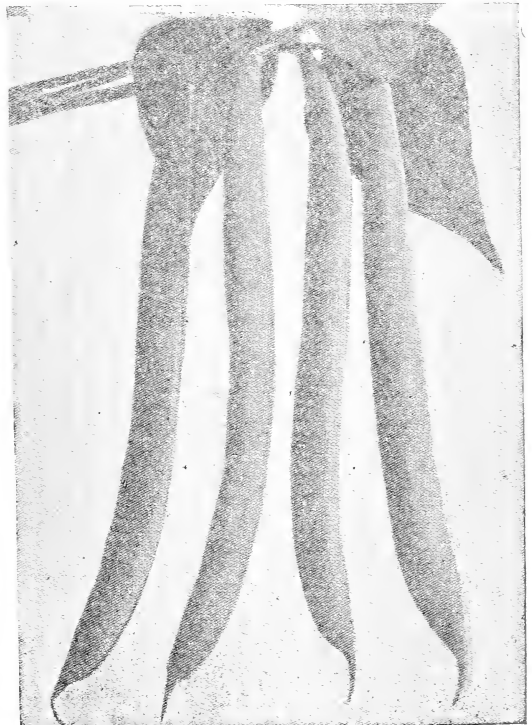
One pound will plant 60 feet of drill; 100 pounds to an acre in drills.

Extra Early Red Valentine

A standard variety, extra early in maturing, and bears pods which are round, long, slightly curved, medium green in color, and of excellent quality. The extreme hardiness of this bean accounts for its popularity in this section as the first early bean. The Red Valentine germinates in cold ground when other sorts fail. Our improved strain of this excellent variety has been selected especially for earliness and good quality. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 70c; 5 lbs. \$1.50. Not Prepaid, lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.25.

Giant Stringless Green Pod

Somewhat similar to Burpee's Stringless, but pod is a little longer, straighter and more slender, more depressed between beans and slightly lighter in color; early, hardy, entirely stringless and of highest quality. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 70c; 5 lbs. \$1.50. Not prepaid, lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.25.



Burpee's Stringless Green Pod

Dwarf Or Bush Beans—Continued

Fordhook Favorite Bush

A new, white seeded, high quality bean. Pods are $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches long, straight, almost round, thick and meaty and showing marked depressions around the beans; strictly stringless and medium green in color; medium early and moderately productive. Postpaid, pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30c; lb. 50c; 2 lbs. 90c. Not Prepaid, lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 75c.

Bountiful Or Early Six Weeks

Best of the flat-podded stringless varieties. Pods $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 inches long, stout, flat and slightly curved, stringless, slightly fibrous, attractive and of fine quality; color, light green. Very early, vigorous, hardy, and productive. This variety may also be grown as a shell bean for winter use.

Postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 70c; 5 lbs. \$1.50. Not Prepaid, lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.25.

Refugee Or Thousand-To-One

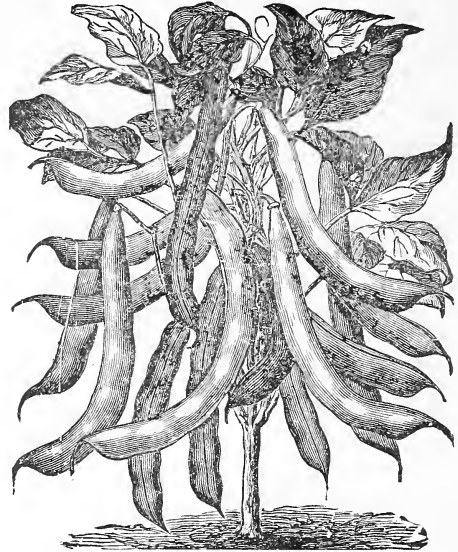
A very productive, hardy, vigorous late sort, much in favor with the canning trade. Pods 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, somewhat slender, round and slightly curved; almost stringless; fine grained and good quality; color, light green.

Postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 70c; 5 lbs. \$1.50. Not Prepaid, lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.25.

WAX PODDED BUSH BEANS

DWARF BLACK WAX—One of the earliest wax podded varieties. Pods are 6 to 7 inches long; round, meaty, brittle and stringless, golden yellow, of excellent flavor; very prolific. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 70c. Not Prepaid, lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c.

DWARF GOLDEN WAX—The attractive golden yellow pods are fleshy, semi-round, 4 to 5 inches long, and of fine quality. The matured beans are excellent for winter use as shell beans. Postpaid pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 70c. Not Prepaid, lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c.



Refugee or 1000 to 1

DWARF SHELL BEANS

CULTURE—Plant when ground is warm in spring and up to July 1st, in rows 2 feet apart and beans 3 inches apart, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep. Keep well hoed and draw the earth up to the stems, but only when dry, as working when wet with rain or dew will cause rust and injure the crop. Sow Kidney Beans at rate of 75 lbs. to the acre; 1 lb. to 100 ft. of drill. Navy Beans 45 lbs. to the acre, 1 lb. to 150 ft. of drill.

WHITE KIDNEY—Upright, very large, and branching, pods are coarse, dark green and about six inches long. Seed large, white, kidney shaped of excellent quality, either green shelled or dry. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 65c. Not prepaid, lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c; 5 lbs. \$1.10.

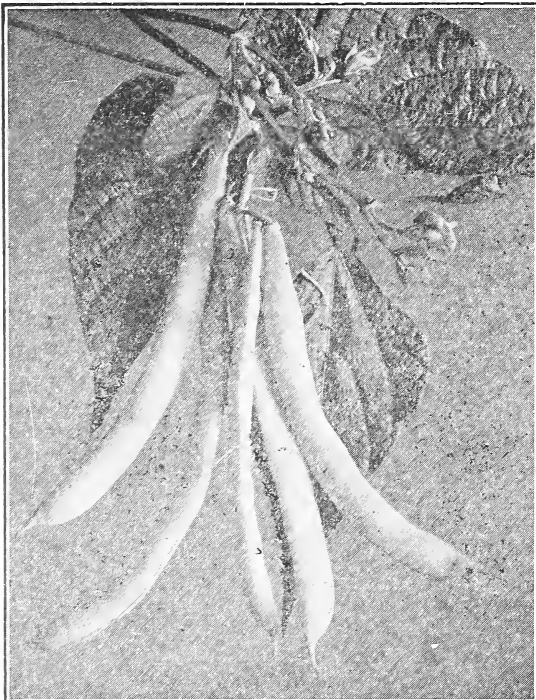
RED KIDNEY—A well-known field variety grown extensively for dry-shell purposes. Of dwarf growth, very hardy and prolific. The pods are $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches long, seeds are kidney-shaped of a light shade of red. It is one the largest of all baking beans. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 65c. Not prepaid, lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c; 5 lbs. \$1.10.

WHITE NAVY—Pods are light green, straight, short, about three and three-fourths inches, but usually containing six small oval white beans of superior quality for use as dry beans.

Postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 65c. Not Prepaid, lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$2.00.

BEAN BEETLE PEST

Last year Bean Beetles did enormous damages to the bean crop and will repeat their ravages this year unless vines and foliage are thoroughly sprayed or dusted. Read the page in this catalog describing Insecticides and Fungicides and the pages describing Sprayers.



Dwarf Golden Wax Beans

One pound equals about one pint; two pounds equals about one quart; five pounds equals about two and one-half quarts; fifteen pounds equals one peck; sixty pounds equals one bushel.

POLE OR CORNFIELD BEANS

CULTURE—Pole Beans are more sensitive to cold than the bush kinds, and should not be planted before the ground is warm—two or three weeks later than bush beans. Set poles 6 to 8 feet long, 3 to 4 feet apart, in 4 foot rows and plant 5 or 6 beans 2 inches deep around each pole. They may also be planted in the cornfield and allowed to run up the stalk. More troublesome to grow than bush beans, although they are of better quality and bear longer and more profusely. One lb. will plant 100 hills; 30 lbs. to the acre.

White Creaseback

Very hardy, very early and moderately productive. Pods 5 to 6 inches long, uniform, round and slender; slightly stringy, very fleshy, brittle and fine grained; fair quality; color light green. Beans small, oblong and white in color. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 70c; 5 lbs. \$1.50. Not Prepaid, lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.30.

White Kentucky Wonder or Burger's Stringless Green Pod

A very early, white seeded variety. Pods 6 to 7 inches long, round and nearly straight; very tender, fleshy and stringless; of high quality; color medium green. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 70c; 5 lbs. \$1.50. Not Prepaid, lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.30.

Kentucky Wonder or Old Homestead

The most popular, green-podded climbing, or corn-hill bean; early and productive. Pods 8 to 9 inches long, very slender, decidedly curved, slightly stringy, tender and good quality. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 70c; 5 lbs. \$1.50. Not Prepaid, lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.30.

October or Horticultural, Wren's Egg or Cranberry

An old, well known, standard sort. Mid-season in maturity, hardy and productive. Pods 5 to 6 inches long, straight, flat, stringless and of good quality; color dark green, splashed with bright red. Especially adapted for mountainous districts, short seasons and cool locations. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 70c; 5 lbs. \$1.50. Not Prepaid, lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.30.

Striped Creaseback, or Scotia

A very hardy and productive mid-season cornfield bean. Pods $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 inches long, round, straight and creasebacked; slightly stringy, very fleshy, fine grained, attractive and good quality; pods light green. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 70c; 5 lbs. \$1.50.

Not Prepaid, lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.30.

Red Speckled Cut-short, or Corn-Hill

A well known, hardy, late and productive sort, Pods $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches long, stout, straight and flat, stringy, fine grained and fair quality; color light green. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 70c; 5 lbs. \$1.50.

Not Prepaid, lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.30.

Lazy Wife

A late, productive, standard sort. Pods 5 to 6 inches long, broad, straight and flat, stringless, very fleshy, brittle, fine grained, attractive and excellent quality. Color medium green; dry beans round and white. This is a superior variety for the home garden, also as a field bean among corn. Desirable either for cooking in the pod or shelled for winter. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 70c; 5 lbs. \$1.50. Not Prepaid, lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.30.



Kentucky Wonder Pole Beans

White Dutch Case Knife

Green snap pods, 7 to 8 inches in length, very straight and flat, stringy, brittle and of fair quality; mid-season; best as a shell bean. Beans very flat and ivory white. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 65c; 5 lbs. \$1.35.

Not Prepaid, lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$2.00.

Golden Cluster Wax

An excellent pole wax-podded sort; early, vigorous, hardy and productive. Pods $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 inches long, extremely straight, broad and flat; very fleshy, stringy though fine grained, attractive and good quality; color light waxy-yellow. Beans white, oval-shaped. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 70c; 5 lbs. \$1.50.

Not Prepaid, lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.30.

SELECT LIMA BEANS

Plant More Lima Beans For Boiling, Baking And Canning

While Lima Beans are rapidly growing in popularity, this excellent table food is still not grown so extensively as it merits. Lima Beans have a rich and delicate flavor that is not found in other types of beans, and for this reason are unexcelled for baking, boiling, or canning. They are largely used as green beans cooked either alone or with sugar corn. As a dried bean they

keep as well as other types in any climate and are more nutritious food than most varieties.

Lima Beans should not be planted until the ground is warm and all danger of frost is over. The germination of practically all Limas is not as high as ordinary beans, hence a liberal planting is necessary and cheaper in the end.

DWARF OR BUSH LIMAS

CULTURE—Bush Limas are planted for early crop, since they come into bearing much sooner than pole varieties. The dwarf varieties are not as prolific as the Pole Lima Beans, but they produce a good crop of equal quality and are not so difficult to grow; always plant the eyes down, dropping 3 beans 15 inches apart in rows 3 feet apart. The bean should be covered from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches deep.

Henderson's Bush Lima

A dwarf form of the Small White Lima, valuable on that account, and extreme earliness, hardiness and productiveness. Continuing to grow and set pods until frost. Pods are medium dark green, short, about two and three-fourths inches, flat and contain two to four beans which are of excellent quality either green-shelled or dry. Seed small, flat and white with slight tinge of yellow. One pound will plant 100 hills; 30 lbs. to the acre. Postpaid, pkt., 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; lb., 45c; 2 lbs., 85c. Not prepaid, lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$2.75.

Burpee's Improved Bush Lima

This is a little the earliest maturing of the large seeded limas. The plants are vigorous and productive. The pods are medium green, very large, about five inches long, thick, and usually contain four beans, which are unusually thick, of largest size and excellent quality, and usually show a greenish white tinge which is generally considered an indication of superior quality. One of the best and most extensively used bush limas for the market as well as home garden. One pound will plant 60 hills; 60 lbs. to the acre. Postpaid, pkt., 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 30c; lb., 50c; 2 lbs., 95c. Not prepaid, lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c; 5 lbs., \$1.75; 10 lbs., \$3.25.

Fordhook Bush Lima

A most excellent variety and exceedingly popular with market gardeners. Pods about 5 inches long, containing 4 to 5 large oval-shaped, very thick white beans of the so-called Potato Lima type. The plants are vigorous and erect, bearing well above the ground. The pods, which are produced in large clusters, are medium green, about four and three-fourths inches long and each contains three to five large beans of exceptionally fine quality. One pound will plant 60 hills; 60 lbs. to the acre. Postpaid, pkt., 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 35c; lb., 55c; 2 lbs., \$1.00. Not prepaid, lb., 45c; 2 lbs., 85c; 5 lbs., \$2.00; 10 lbs., \$3.75.

TALL OR POLE LIMAS

CULTURE—Plant 3 or 4 beans to the hill 3 ft. apart in 3 or 4 ft. rows. Cover $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches deep with eyes down. It is necessary to provide poles 6 to 8 ft. long for each hill. The beans will make a very rapid growth if a small shovel full of well rotted cow manure is added to each hill when the poles are set. All Pole Limas are exceedingly prolific and are preferred by truck gardeners.

Carolina Seiva or Small Seeded Pole Lima

"The Butter Bean of the South." These grow quickly, mature early, and are extremely prolific. The beans are small and white, on the order of Henderson's Bush Lima. They make a dried bean of superior merit. One pound will plant 100 hills; 30 lbs. to the acre. Postpaid, pkt., 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; lb., 45c; 2 lbs., 85c.

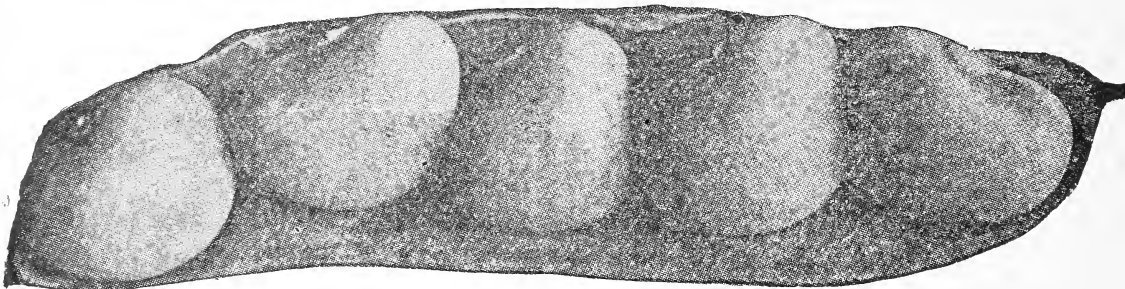
Not prepaid, lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$2.75.

King of the Garden Lima

The vines of this standard pole lima are very vigorous and productive. The pods are medium dark green, very large, five to six inches long, broad, flat, filled with four or five very large white beans of finest quality. On account of its large pods it is a favorite with market gardeners. It will come into bearing earlier and make larger pods if not more than two vines are left to grow on a pole. Seed very large, ovoid, flat, white with slight greenish tinge. One pound will plant 60 hills; 60 lbs. to the acre. Postpaid, pkt., 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 30c; lb., 50c; 2 lbs., 95c. Not prepaid, lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c; 5 lbs., \$1.75; 10 lbs., \$3.25.

Carpinteria Pole Lima

A most desirable pole lima for the home and market garden. The vines are strong, growing and vigorous, producing an abundance of fine, large, medium green pods, five to six inches long, usually closely filled with four beans of largest size, much thicker than the average pole lima. The color is distinctive in having a decided greenish tint, an indication of very finest quality. When cooked, the beans are very thin skinned, extremely tender and of finest flavor. Seed very large, exceptionally thick, retaining the distinctly green tinge. One pound will plant 60 hills; 60 lbs. to the acre. Postpaid, pkt., 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 30c; lb., 50c; 2 lbs., 95c. Not prepaid, lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c; 5 lbs., \$1.75; 10 lbs., \$3.25.



King of the Garden Pole Lima

GARDEN OR TABLE BEETS

CULTURE—Beets thrive best in rather light, mellow and deep-worked soil which has been thoroughly enriched with well-rotted manure or fertilizer, which should be well mixed with soil. Sow in drills about 18 inches apart, covering about one inch deep and thin out the plants to 4 inches apart in the drills. For a small garden the drills need not be more than 12 to 15 inches apart. One ounce will sow 50 ft. of drill, 6 to 8 lbs. to the acre.

Extra Early Egyptian

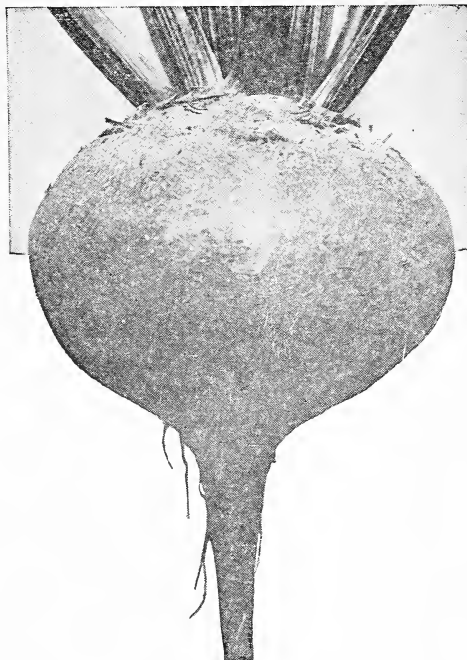
The best variety for forcing; also excellent for first early crop outdoors, being very early. Small tops, roots distinctly flat but moderately thick, very dark red; flesh dark purple red, zoned a lighter shade. Much used for bunching. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

Early Eclipse

An early beet especially desirable for the home garden and used for bunching. The tops are small and medium sized, round, bright red roots; flesh bright red, zoned pinkish white. A very tender, crisp and sweet beet, especially when young. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

Crosby's Egyptian

A very desirable early table beet, but not as suitable for forcing as Extra Early Egyptian. Roots a flattened globe shape; skin very dark red, flesh a trifle lighter in color and lightly zoned; tops small. An improvement on other Egyptian sorts, being almost as early, and of more desirable shape, color and quality. Is being more largely planted for early market by truckers, and has proven profitable and satisfactory, being very sweet and tender. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.



Crosby's Egyptian

Edmand's Early Blood Turnip Beet

A desirable second early market sort and suitable as well for the home garden. Short tops, roots nearly round, dark red; flesh purplish red with light zoning. Although classed as a second early variety, it is grown largely as a main crop beet and as it is a splendid keeper, is well adapted to this purpose. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

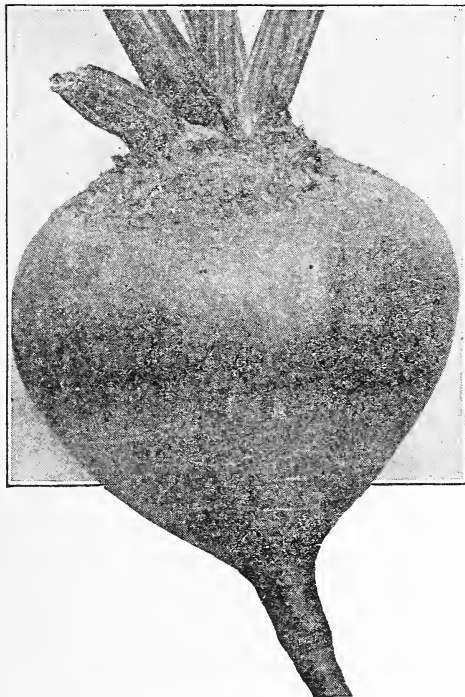
Detroit Dark Red or Red Ball

One of the very best sorts for home or market garden and for canning purposes. Roots uniformly smooth of medium size, and globe shaped; skin dark red, flesh solid vermillion red, seldom showing any white zones. Quality is of the very best, sweet, tender and never stringy. A good variety for early and late planting. The tops being small and upright growing, permit close planting. This is our biggest seller and from all reports, is the beet best adapted to this section. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

SWISS CHARD—TURNIP BEETS

Swiss Chard is grown much in the same way as beets. The seed should be sown during April or May, in drills 16 to 20 inches apart, and the seedlings thinned out to stand from one to two feet apart in the row. Swiss Chard grows easily in any well-drained, fertile soil. The plants are quite hardy, and will yield throughout the summer and fall until severe frosts touch the foliage. The leaves are usually boiled, similarly to spinach, which they resemble in flavor. The large white ribs are creamed like asparagus. One ounce for 100 feet of drill; 4 lbs. per acre in drills.

LUCULLUS—An enormous yielding, strong growing variety with extra large leaves which are thick, heavily crumpled and curled. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.



Detroit Dark Red

LONG ISLAND GROWN CABBAGE SEED



Wakefield Type Cabbage

Early Jersey Wakefield

The most popular extra early cabbage. Plants are compact, erect, with few outer leaves and withstand cold and unfavorable weather well as they are very hardy. Heads are medium size, cone shaped and solid. This variety has been for a long time the market gardeners favorite for a first early cabbage. Postpaid, pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Charleston or Large Wakefield

This is a selection from the best Early Jersey Wakefield type with the same characteristics, but is much larger and although it matures about a week later, is popular with many growers on account of its large size. Postpaid, pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Copenhagen Market

The earliest large round-headed cabbage yet introduced. The heads are exceptionally large for so early a variety, very solid and of most excellent quality. The plants are vigorous but compact, with short stem and few outer leaves which are of rather upright growth. The leaves are medium light green, nearly round, comparatively thick and smooth. This is a most excellent sort, both for the home garden and market gardening trade. Imported seed. Postpaid, pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

Henderson's Early Summer

A splendid second early sort, being ten days later than Jersey Wakefield. Heads are medium in size, round, somewhat flattened, compact and solid; outer leaves are spreading and light green in color. A sure and reliable header. Postpaid, pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Early Flat Dutch

A standard second early short stemmed variety. Heads are similar to Late Flat Dutch, except that they are somewhat smaller and mature earlier. A sure header and thoroughly satisfactory cabbage in every way. Postpaid, pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Culture—For plants of the earliest sorts, sow seed in January or February under glass, and put out in flats or frames about 2 inches apart each way. Transplant to open ground as soon in spring as the land can be properly prepared. A rich, warm, fibrous loam is best. Set the early plants in rows about 18 inches apart, and rows at least 2 feet apart. Give thorough cultivation and irrigate in dry weather if practicable. A little nitrate of soda applied around the plant is of great benefit. A fertilizer with a high percentage of potash will also do much good. For late cabbage plants, sow seed in drills in open ground during April and May, and transplant in June and July about 2 feet apart in 2½ feet rows. Dusting with tobacco dust, slug shot, etc., are good and safe remedies for some of the insect pests attacking plants of the cabbage family. Sow one ounce for 2,000 plants; 6 to 8 ounces for one acre. Cover ½ in. deep.

Late Flat Dutch

A very popular and highly esteemed variety, extensively cultivated for market and family use. Heads are large, round, flattened and very firm; has a short stem and is very hardy. A fine main crop cabbage. Postpaid, pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

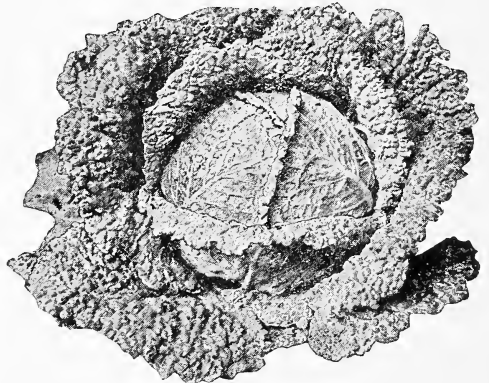
Danish Ball Head

One of the best winter sorts and one of the most hardy. The strong growth of this variety enables it to withstand dry weather well, and its good keeping quality makes it a most valuable cabbage for winter storing. Heads are medium size, round and very solid. A handsome and valuable type that should be more extensively grown in this section. Postpaid, pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Perfection Drumhead Savoy

The best winter keeper of the Savoy type cabbage. Heads are late in maturing, are round, compact and solid; leaves numerous, deep green and coarsely crimped. Should be grown in every garden. No other winter cabbage can compare with it in flavor, particularly after it has been touched by frost when it is equal to cauliflower. To have the finest solid hard heads, do not plant till May, June or early in July, as it will not head up hard during very hot weather. Postpaid, pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.00. lb., \$3.00.

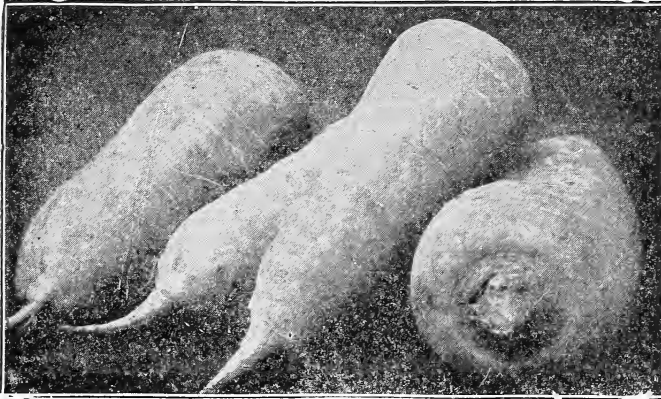
CABBAGE PLANTS—See page 29.



Perfection Drumhead Savoy

CARROTS

CULTURE—Sow in a light, rich, deeply-worked soil as early as you can work the ground, in drills 12 inches apart and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep; press the soil firmly after planting and when well up thin out to 3 or 4 inches apart in the row. For field culture, make the drills 18 to 24 inches apart; later sowings should be made in July and August for a late crop to store for winter. In dry weather soak the seeds before sowing. To store for winter, pack in dry earth or sand in the cellar or put them outside on a well-drained situation, covering with a few inches of straw and 6 to 8 inches of earth to protect from frost. One oz. will sow 100 ft. of drill; 3 to 4 lbs. to the acre.



Danver's Half Long Carrots

OXHEART—Very early and one of the heaviest yielders and the best for stiff and heavy soils where the longer varieties might fail. Fully grown roots measure $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter at the top, and from 3 to 4 inches in length. The flesh is bright orange in color; free from hard core or fiber, and are sweet and tender. Exceptionally fine for the home garden, and sells quickly on the market, due to its fine appearance and superb quality. They are sweetest when still small. Postpaid, pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

CHANTENAY—A most excellent, medium early, half long variety. It is one of the best in quality for the market and home garden, while its great productiveness and the ease with which it can be harvested make it desirable as a field sort. The tops are medium sized with small neck. The mature roots are thick, five and one-half to six inches in length, uniformly half long or stump rooted but tapering slightly, smooth, deep orange-red in color. The flesh is very crisp and tender. Although a medium early sort the roots are suitable for use nearly as early as any. The variety is extensively used for bunching. Postpaid, pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

DANVER'S HALF LONG—A half long orange carrot, grown largely on account of its great productiveness and adaptability to all classes of soil. It is a desirable second early and main crop carrot for the home garden and is also suitable for field culture. The tops are of medium size. The mature roots are of medium length, six to eight inches long, tapering uniformly to a blunt point. The flesh is deep orange, tender and of good quality. Although the roots of this variety at maturity are comparatively short, they often produce as large a bulk as the longer field sorts and are more easily harvested. Postpaid, pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

LARGE WHITE BELGIAN—Grown exclusively for stock feeding. Roots about 16 inches long and very thick, white under ground and green above; grows about one-third above ground. Postpaid, pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 65c; 5 lbs. and over, 50c lb.

CAULIFLOWER

CULTURE—Cauliflower requires much the same treatment and cultivation as cabbage, but is not as hardy in resistance to either hot or cold or dry weather. The plants should have an abundance of water in the summer and protection during cold weather. Early planting is essential in this section. Plant in hot beds in February, March and early April, cover seed with $\frac{1}{2}$ in. fine soil firmly pressed down. Transplanting should be done in moist weather. Be sure to transplant to a rich, well fertilized moist soil, at least as rich as the seed bed. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. produces about 500 plants, 3 to 4 ounces make enough to plant an acre. Set plants 15 to 18 inches apart in 3 feet rows. Cultivate frequently. When the heads are about two inches across, tie up the outer leaves to blanch the heads and protect them from the sun and weather; this prevents them becoming bitter and discolored. Cut when head is hard and compact.

EARLY SNOWBALL—This variety is not only the earliest to head but a remarkably sure header, making large, solid, perfect, pure white heads of the finest quality.

Plant compact in growth with few short, outside leaves. Suitable alike for home or market garden and adapted for forcing as well as growing out of doors. Postpaid, pkt., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 55c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., \$1.00; oz., \$1.75; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$6.00.

EARLY DWARF ERFURT—

A remarkably sure heading cauliflower. It is of dwarf habit with short outside leaves and is similar in most respects to Early Snowball, and nearly as early. The heads when ready for market are of medium to large size. The curd is white, exceptionally deep and of finest quality. It will give excellent results either in the home garden or for market use. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 85c; oz. \$1.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$5.50.

DRY WEATHER—An excellent second early variety especially adapted for growing in dry locations, where other varieties fail. It produces large, solid heads, pure white and of fine quality; a sure header. Postpaid, pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 85c; oz., \$1.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$5.50.

CAULIFLOWER PLANTS—See page 29.

COLLARDS

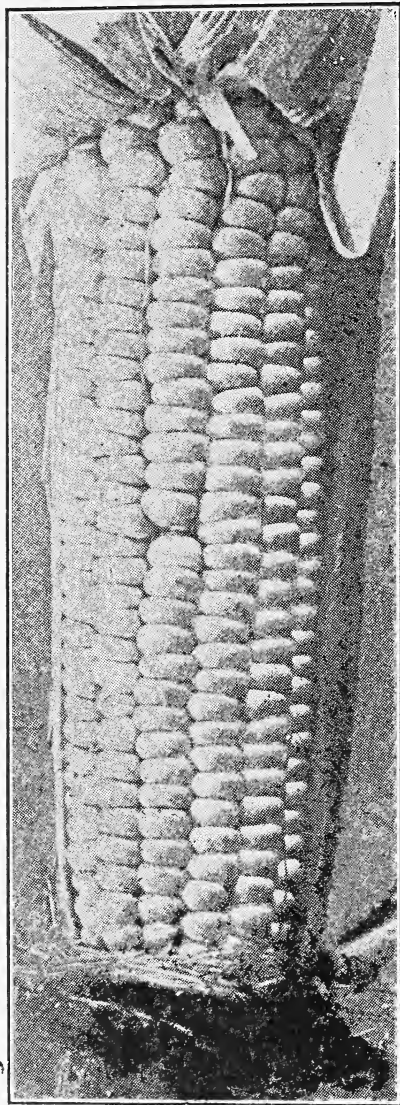
Collards are cultivated and grown much the same as cabbage. They are strictly a Southern vegetable and are the old time winter greens, being improved by the touch of frost.

Sow the seed thickly in drills, in rich ground, transplanting when about four inches high; or sow in drills where the plants are to remain and when well started, thin to two or three feet apart in the row. In this section seed may be sown from March to May, but is usually sown from August to October. Sow 1 oz. of seed to 100 ft. of row, covering $\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep.

TRUE GEORGIA OR SOUTHERN—This is the white or green stemmed variety, growing two to three feet high and forming a large, loose open head or cluster of leaves with a rather long stem. A frost, if not too severe, will improve rather than injure the quality of the leaves. Postpaid, pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.35.

NORTH CAROLINA SHORT STEM—A decided improvement, and has proved very popular wherever grown. Has short stem, large spreading leaves, very hardy, withstanding drought in summer and cold in winter. Its flavor and cooking qualities are the very best. Postpaid, pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.35.

GARDEN AND SUGAR CORN



Golden Bantam Sugar Corn

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN—The leading midseason variety and a very popular and satisfactory corn for this section. The ears are 7 to 8 inches long, cob small, white and densely covered with long, slender, white grains without row formation. The stalks grow 6½ to 7 feet high, bearing two or three ears. A good yielder, and keeps in good condition on a long time.

Postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 25c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 70c; 5 lbs. \$1.50. Not prepaid, lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.25.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN—The standard main crop sweet corn, more extensively planted than any other variety, being the general favorite for the home garden and market for late use. If planted at the same time with earliest kinds, it will keep the table supplied until October. The stalks grow about 7 1-2 feet h'g, bearing an abundance of ears 8 to 9 inches long, sixteen to eighteen rowed with very deep, sweet white grains

CULTURE—Corn thrives best in a rich, warm well-manured soil, that has been deeply and thoroughly worked before planting. To secure bumper crops use commercial fertilizer in addition to stable manure. Plant the early varieties the last of March or early in April; sweet corns are tender and should not be planted till the ground is thoroughly warm, otherwise they are liable to rot.

Plant at intervals of about two weeks apart, so as to have a succession of roasting ears throughout the season. This method is also a protection in case the first plantings are lost. Continue plantings through July and into August, if season is favorable, for late roasting ears.

If planted in rows, make the rows three to four feet apart and place the seed twelve to sixteen inches apart in the row, covering one inch deep with fine soil firmly pressed down.

If planted in hills, make the hills for the early varieties three feet apart each way and plant four to six kernels to the hill. For the later sorts the hills should be three and one-half to four feet apart each way. Hoe frequently and when six inches high thin so as to leave three or four plants in the hill. Give frequent and thorough but shallow cultivation until the tassels appear. One pound will plant 100 hills; 10 to 12 lbs. plants an acre.

IMPROVED EARLY ADAMS—This is a very hardy sort and can therefore be planted very early. The stout stalks grow 6 to 7 ft. in height, bearing one or two large or medium-sized ears, which are well filled with fine white grain that is of excellent quality if pulled at the proper stage. Not a true sugar corn, but an excellent roasting ear.

Postpaid, pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 15c; lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 40c; 5 lbs., 90c. Not prepaid, lb., 20c; 2 lbs., 35c; 5 lbs., 75c; 10 lbs., \$1.40.

TRUCKER'S FAVORITE—For a second early corn to follow Adams Early, or for late planting to mature early, this is a good sort. It is a white corn, with good depth of grain, tender and sweet, and makes most desirable size for roasting ears. It makes an excellent field corn to follow potatoes and other early crops and in addition to being an excellent roasting ear, makes fine meal. Not a true sugar corn, but one of the favorite roasting ears. Postpaid, pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 15c; lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 40c; 5 lbs., 90c.

Not prepaid, lb., 20c; 2 lbs., 35c; 5 lbs., 75c.

GOLDEN BANTAM—This is the earliest of the true sweet corns. For sweetness and richness of flavor it has no equal. It is hardy, a vigorous grower, an early maturing variety of very dwarf growth and can, therefore, be planted closer than other sorts and through a longer range of season. The cob is small but fills out nicely with large, deep, cream-colored kernels, which turn to yellow when ready for the table. Each stalk bears two or three well filled ears, six to seven inches in length and eight rowed. Postpaid, pkt., 10c; ½ lb. 25c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 70c; 5 lbs. \$1.50. Not prepaid, lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.25.

of delicious flavor, remaining a long time in good cooking condition.

Postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 25c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 70c; 5 lbs. \$1.50. Not prepaid, lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.25.

GOLDEN CREAM—A second early true sweet corn rapidly growing in popularity. It is a cross between Golden Bantam and Country Gentleman, having the same colored kernels and flavor as the former, but the zigzagged grain formation of the latter. The stalks grow taller than Golden Bantam and the ears are somewhat the shape of Country Gentleman but smaller.

Postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 25c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 70c; 5 lbs. \$1.50. Not prepaid, lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.25.

BLACK MEXICAN—Although the ripe grains are bluish-black, they are remarkably white when in roasting ear state. In tenderness and fine quality none can surpass it. The ears, usually eight rowed, are about eight inches long, and are less subject to attack by worms than most early sweet corns. For family use we recommend it highly to follow the first early varieties.

Postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 25c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 70c; 5 lbs. \$1.50. Not prepaid, lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.25.

CUCUMBERS

CULTURE—In order to obtain the largest yield of cucumbers, the soil should be well enriched with well rotted manure or sheep fertilizer, but an abundance of good fruit can be raised on any rich garden soil. Plant the seed not over an inch deep in hills four to six feet apart each way, dropping fifteen to twenty seeds in a hill. After the plants begin to crowd and danger from the striped beetle is pretty well over, thin to three plants to the hill. Give frequent but shallow cultivation until the plants make runners so long that this is impracticable.

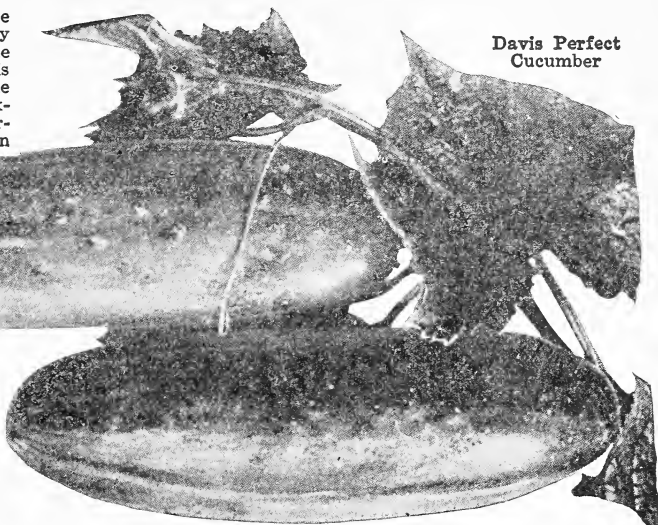
In this section it is best to make two sowings; one in the early spring and the second late in June and early in July. One ounce is sufficient for 50 hills; 2 lbs. to the acre. Spray with Pyrox or a mixture of Arimate of Lead and Bordeaux when plants are young, in late afternoon or early evening. A light sprinkling of tobacco dust also does a great deal of good. **Try** planting a radish seed in every hill, as it helps to keep the bugs away.

Pick the fruit as soon as it is large enough and before it begins to ripen, otherwise the vines will stop bearing.

WHITE SPINE, IMPROVED EARLY—One of the very earliest and best known of the White Spines; a short, square ended, rather three cornered type, 7 in. long, very productive, fine for slicing or pickles; medium green color. Postpaid, pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

EARLY FRAME, or SHORT GREEN—Vigorous and productive; medium early, $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. long; good for pickling and slicing; fruit light green and is inclined to be three cornered rather than round. Postpaid, pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

CHICAGO PICKLING—A small, crisp, dark green early, prolific sort more largely used for pickling purposes than any other kind. 6 inches long. Postpaid, pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.



Davis Perfect
Cucumber

DAVIS PERFECT—An extra long, dark green mid-season type of White Spine; retains its color and good qualities long after being picked; fruit is 11 inches long, smooth and tapering at both ends, flesh crisp, solid, with few seeds. Postpaid, pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

LONG GREEN, IMPROVED—A standard late, well known table sort. Twelve to fourteen inches long, slender, more or less warted, tapering towards the stem end, color dark green, flesh white and firm. Postpaid, pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

CELERY

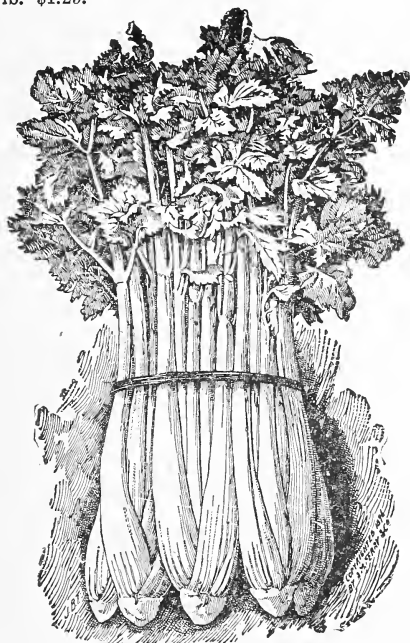
CULTURE—Sow seed in February, March or April, in rows, and if dry enough, press the soil firmly with a roller or the back of a spade. Soak seed for 24 hours before planting; cover very lightly and keep constantly moist. When 4 inches high, cut off tops to make the plants grow stocky. Transplant from June to October in rows 3 feet apart, 6 inches apart in row. When the plants are nearly full grown they should be "handled," which is done by gathering the leaves together while the earth is drawn about the plant to one-third its height, taking care that none of it falls between the leaves. Repeat the process every few days until only the tops of the leaves are visible. One oz., sows about 100 feet, and produces about 2,000 plants.

GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING—A golden yellow color; ribs are brittle, and of a delicious flavor. This is the earliest maturing sort. Stalks are heavy, perfectly solid, about 20 inches high; easily blanched. Postpaid, pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 35c; oz., 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.25.

IMPROVED WHITE PLUME—An early variety and great favorite, crisp and tender. The plants grow rapidly and blanch easily during the summer months. Postpaid, pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.35.

GIANT PASCAL—Splendid variety for fall and winter use. It blanches to a yellowish white color, and is solid, crisp, and of fine flavor. Postpaid, pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.35.

WINTER QUEEN—One of the most desirable of winter celeries. Of robust growth requiring but little labor in earthing up for blanching and makes heavy, broad and solid heart stalks, which blanch creamy white and tender. Postpaid, pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.35.



Golden Self Blanching Celery

CELERY PLANTS—See page 29.

EGG PLANT

CULTURE—Seed germinates slowly and should be started in hotbed, covering $\frac{1}{4}$ in. deep, for in this, as in all semi-tropical plants, it is important to secure a rapid and continuous growth from the first, the plants never recovering from a check received when young. When plants have two rough leaves transplant three or four inches apart. When the ground is warm and all danger not only from frosts, but from cold nights is past, harden off by gradual exposure to the sun and air and decreasing the supply of water, then carefully transplant to open ground, setting two and one-half feet apart in a deep, rich loamy soil. Dust with slug shot to protect from bugs. One ounce for 1,000 plants, requires about 6 ounces to plant an acre. Matures in about 120 days from sowing.

NEW YORK IMPROVED PURPLE, SPINELESS—This is an entirely spineless strain and the favorite market variety. Plant large and spreading, producing 4 to 6 large oval fruits of purple color. Postpaid, pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.60.

BLACK BEAUTY—Earlier and nearly as large as New York Purple; fruit very dark purple, which color it holds for a long time. Postpaid, pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; 1 oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.60.

EGG PLANTS—Large, stocky, transplanted plants. Ready May till July. See Page 29.

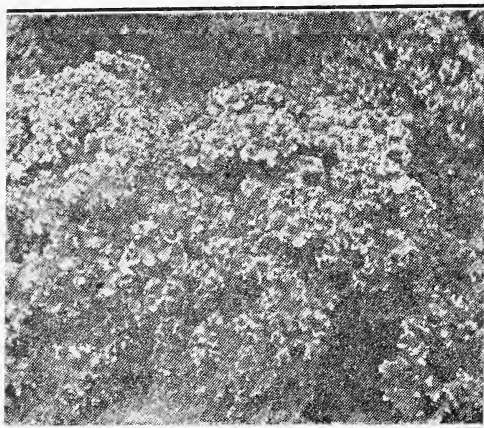
KALE OR BORECOLE

CULTURE—Generally sown from August 15th to October 15th, but frequently sown in the spring with satisfactory results. Sow either broadcast or in drills 18 inches apart, and give some cultivation, and they will yield greens throughout the winter. Two ounces plant 100 feet of drill; 8 to 10 lbs. to the acre broadcast, 5 to 7 lbs. in drills. Cover seed $\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep.

DWARF CURLED SCOTCH — A handsome, very finely curled, dwarf, spreading variety; foliage long and of an attractive bright green; very hardy. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb., \$1.00.

DWARF CURLED SIBERIAN — A most vigorous and spreading variety; leaves are large and rather plain in the center, but cut and frilled at the edges; color is a bluish-green. Postpaid, pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

TALL CURLED SCOTCH—Plants of this variety grow 2 to 3 ft. in height, bearing long, plume-like, light green leaves, which are much cut and deeply curled at the edges; very hardy. Postpaid, pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.



Dwarf Curled Scotch Kale

ENDIVE

CULTURE—One of the best salads for fall and winter use. Endive is not only much used for salads and garnishing, but is also desirable for greens and for flavoring soups and stews.

Plants may be grown at any season of the year but are more generally used late in the fall. For early use sow from March 15th; for fall supply sow in June through September in drills fourteen to twenty inches apart and when well started thin the plants to one foot apart. When nearly full grown tie the outer leaves together over the center in order to blanch the heart of the plant. By covering fresh plants every few days a succession may be kept up.

One ounce sows 200 ft. of drill. Cover $\frac{1}{4}$ in. deep.

MOSS GREEN CURLED—A very hardy medium green curled leaved sort, crisp and tender; blanches creamy white. Postpaid, pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

WHITE CURLED—The divided leaves are of a very light yellowish-green color which blanches almost white. Postpaid, pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.



White Vienna Kohl-Rabi

KOHL-RABI

CULTURE—The edible part is the turnip-shaped bulb formed above ground. It is tender and excellent when used before fully grown, combining somewhat the flavors of cabbage and turnip. Seed should be sown in light, rich soil as early in spring as possible in rows one and one-half feet apart and when well established, thin to six inches apart in the row. Plantings at intervals of ten days will give a succession until hot weather, when they fail to grow well. Plantings may be made the latter part of July for fall use. Sow 1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill. Cover $\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep.

EARLY WHITE VIENNA—Extremely early, with distinctly small tops; bulbs medium size, very light green or nearly white and of best quality. Postpaid, pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c.

HORSE RADISH ROOTS

Horse Radish rarely produces seed, but is grown from pieces of the roots. Mark off the rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. apart, in rich, moist, well-prepared ground, and set the pieces of roots 18 inches apart in the rows vertically, the small end down, and the top 1 to 2 inches below the surface. Cultivate thoroughly until the tops cover the ground, when their shade will keep down the weeds. See Page 29 for prices.

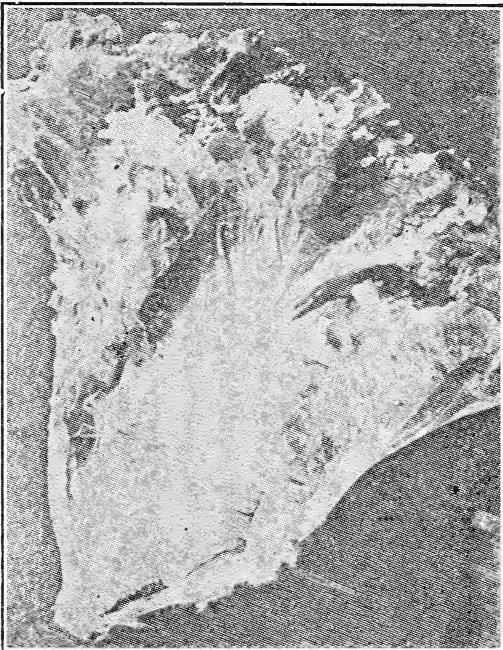
SELECT LETTUCE SEED

CULTURE—Sow in hotbeds $\frac{1}{4}$ in. deep in February and March, harden off and set out 8 to 12 inches apart in 18 inch rows. For succession, sow every 3 weeks. Sowing may be made in open ground early in the spring and the plants thinned out. Lettuce is easy to grow, but requires rich, moist soil, clean and thorough cultivation, and plenty of water to give it that quick growth on which depends its tenderness and flavor. After plants are set out, a side-dressing of Nitrate of Soda will stimulate their growth.

For fall use plant in July and August. Plant the hardy kinds in September and October. Protect with straw or litter and they will head up in the spring. One ounce will sow about 100 ft. drill or produce about 1500 plants. About 2 lbs. will make plants enough for an acre.

Grand Rapids

The favorite loose-leaved forcing lettuce and the best to sow outside in the spring and fall for family use. Leaves short, spatulate in shape, excessively blistered and crumpled and the border heavily fringed; color very light green, with no trace of brown. Grows very rapidly and keeps in good marketable condition for a long time after cutting. A most handsome and attractive lettuce and deservedly popular. Postpaid, pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.



Grand Rapids Lettuce

Big Boston

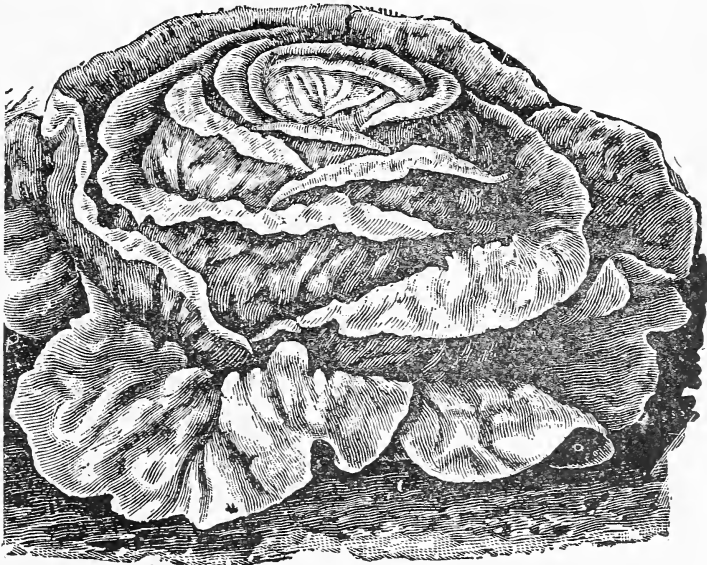
Very popular for outside for summer and fall use as well as cold frame forcing. Head large and compact, leaves broad, almost smooth, but wavy at the edge; color light green, slightly tinged reddish-brown, heart greenish tinged yellow. Big Boston gives the best of satisfaction under all conditions and is a favorite with home gardeners, and as it ships well, is largely raised by truckers. Postpaid, pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Iceberg

A large, late, crisp cabbage heading variety; heads very firm, hard and well blanched, leaves broad, fairly blistered and crumpled, borders finely frilled; color medium green with faint brown tracing on the border. Quality is the best. Postpaid, pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

New York or Wonderful

A very large, late globular heading variety; leaves broad, of thick texture, fairly blistered and crumpled and the borders frilled; color dark green. The quality is excellent and as it is a reliable grower in almost every soil, it can be highly recommended. Known in California and the West as "Los Angeles," and shipped east under the trade name of "Iceberg." Postpaid, pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.



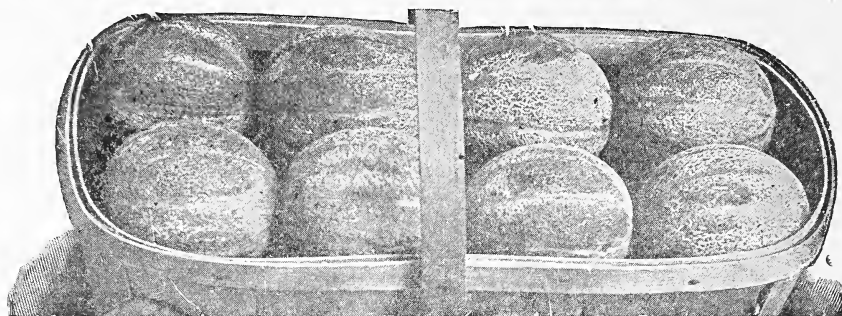
Big Boston Lettuce

Hanson, Improved

One of the most reliable, sure heading sorts; heads globular, large and late; leaves large and very broad, fairly blistered and crumpled, borders finely frilled, color clear light green and quality very superior. A fine variety for midsummer planting outside as it withstands the hot season better than most sorts and is a slow seeder. Postpaid, pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

MUSKMELON OR CANTALOUPE

CULTURE—A rich, sandy soil and good seed are absolutely essential for success in raising the best muskmelons. The seed should not be planted until the ground has become dry and warm; plant in hills 4 to 6 ft. apart each way; old well rotted manure or sheep fertilizer should be thoroughly mixed with the soil in each hill and in liberal quantity. Add a good commercial fertilizer and make the hills rich. Put from 10 to 16 seeds to the hill, 1 in. deep, and when danger of insects destroying the young plants is past, thin out, leaving 4 strong plants to the hill. Give frequent but shallow cultivation until vines cover the ground. Spray with Pyrox, or a mixture of Arsenate of Lead and Bordeaux. Applications of Tobacco Dust will also do a great deal of good. A radish plant grown in each hill will help to keep the bugs away. One ounce will plant 50 hills; 2 lbs. to an acre.



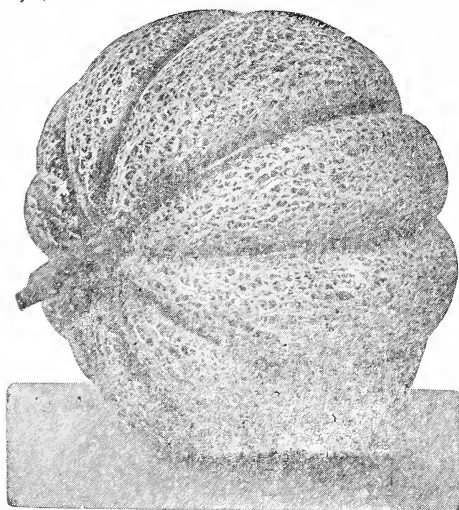
Rocky Ford Netted Gem Cantaloupe

Rocky Ford Netted Gem

This has become one of the most popular of small or crate melons. It is also a desirable medium early sort for the home and market garden. The vines are vigorous and productive. The fruits are oval, slightly ribbed, densely covered with fine netting. The flesh is green, very sweet and highly flavored; fruit very uniform in shape and quality and of the even size that is so desirable in a shipping melon. Postpaid, pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Banana Cantaloupe

Shaped somewhat as the name indicates; grows about 24 inches long; flesh deep salmon color. Has a banana flavor. This melon does well in this section and is very popular with a great many growers. Postpaid, pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.



Hoodoo (Hearts of Gold)

Hoodoo, Hearts of Gold

A splendid, small, mid-season variety; fruit round, with tendency to heart-shape, densely covered with fine gray netting and distinctly ribbed; flesh very thick, ripening, thoroughly to the rind, with small seed cavity; of a rich orange color and highest quality. A fine shipping sort. Try this melon; you will like it. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

Cherokee

A netted type melon, and a most excellent main crop sort. Fruit large, gray-green in color, round, flattened at ends, distinctly ribbed and well netted; flesh very thick, deep salmon color, and of the highest quality; a fine melon for home or market. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

Honey Dew

This late variety has become extremely popular on account of its large size and excellent quality. The fruit is oval in form, about 10 inches long and 8 inches in diameter; surface smooth and hard, without ribbing or netting; creamy white in color, turning to lemon tint when fully ripe; flesh light emerald green; very thick, ripening to the rind; very tender with an extreme sweetness found in no other melon. An excellent variety for storing. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Emerald Gem

The fruit is of good size, very smooth and of deep emerald green color. The flesh is of a rich salmon color, and ripens thoroughly to the extreme thin rind, and is very sweet and rich of flavor; very hardy and prolific, and grows to perfection in the South. The melon follows the extra early sorts in ripening and lasts longer than most any variety. This melon is very popular for home gardens. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

CRESS

WATER CRESS—A hardy plant which can easily be grown in a shallow pond of fresh water or along the edges of shallow running streams. Seed may be readily started in pans or boxes of very moist earth. When the young plants are well grown, they should be transplanted to the stream or pond. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c; oz., 35c.

UPLAND CRESS — Extra Curled (Peppercress.) A small, curled plant, having a fine pungent flavor and used as a salad. Sown in the spring, 1 oz. to about 200 ft. of drill, about 1 ft. apart. Postpaid, pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.

SOUTHERN GROWN WATERMELON SEED

THE WATERMELON SEED WE OFFER IS SOUTHERN GROWN AND PRODUCED BY AN EXPERT WHO DEVOTES HIS ENTIRE TIME TO THE BUSINESS. SEED OF THIS KIND IS MORE EXPENSIVE THAN ORDINARY STOCK BUT RESULTS MORE THAN JUSTIFY THE SLIGHT ADDITIONAL COST. YOU WILL BE PLEASED WITH THIS SEED.

CULTURE — Prepare the soil by thoroughly working in well rotted manure, pulverized sheep manure or poultry droppings; rich soil gives the plants a good start before insects attack them. Results will justify the use of plenty of high-grade commercial fertilizer, in addition to composte. Make hills 8 ft. apart each way, plant 10 to 12 seeds to a hill, covering 1 inch deep; when well up, thin out, leaving 3 strong plants to a hill. Spray with Pyrox, or a mixture of Arsenate of Lead and Bordeaux. Applications of Tobacco Dust will also do a great deal of good. A radish plant grown in each hill will help to keep the bugs away. One ounce will plant 30 hills; 3 lbs. to an acre.

Harris' Earliest

An extra early melon of excellent quality. Fruits larger than any other extra early sort; slightly oval with broad bands of mottled stripes light and dark green. Flesh bright red, and very tender, vines very vigorous and productive. Not a good shipper. Seed black. Time for ripening about 80 days. Average weight 25 pounds. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 90c; 2 lbs. \$1.60.

Georgia Rattlesnake

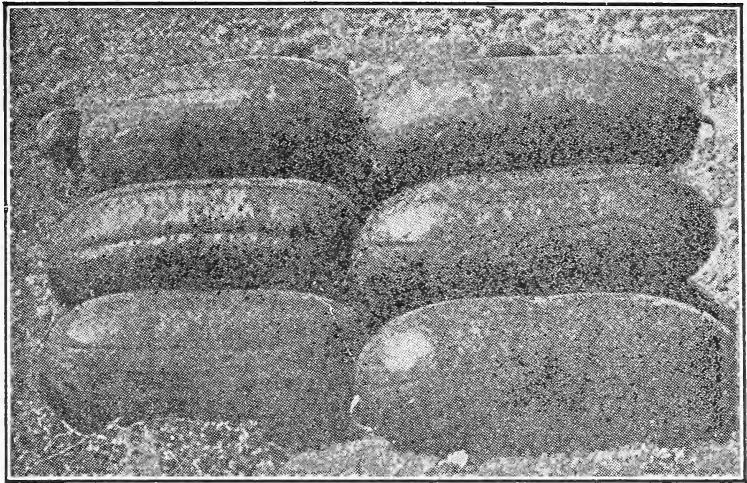
Is an elongated gray with light green stripes; an excellent shipper, vines vigorous and productive. Flesh red and sweet, seeds white with black tips. Time for ripening about 80 days. Average weight 25 pounds. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 90c; 2 lbs. \$1.60.

Halbert's Honey

This melon is dark green, slightly ridged and blunt at both ends, the flesh is very sweet and melting, leaves no trace of pulp; bright crimson; not a good shipper. Rind very tender; grows very long in shape; seeds white, small and black tips; time for ripening about 85 days. Average weight 25 pounds. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 90c; 2 lbs. \$1.60.

Tom Watson

One of the best melons either for market or home use; very prolific, attains a larger size than any of the long green melons, frequently growing 50 or 60 pounds in weight; no tipped ends or necks to rot; one of the best shippers. The rind is thin but tough, flesh deep red; tender, firm and sweet; produces melons 18 to 24 inches long by 10 to 12 inches in diameter; seeds light brown, smeared with darker brown; time for ripening about 90 days. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 90c; 2 lbs. \$1.60.



Tom Watson Watermelon

Kleckley Sweet

This is a very popular watermelon and does exceptionally well in this section. Dark green skin, thin rind; flesh bright scarlet, solid, very sweet and crisp; not a good shipper for long distance. The fruits are oblong and uniform in size; seeds cream with an occasional seed smeared with brown; time for ripening about 85 days; average weight 25 pounds. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 90c; 2 lbs. \$1.60.

Peerless or Ice Cream

This melon has become a favorite with a great many; flesh beautiful crimson and fine grained, excellent quality, dark mottled green rind, round to oblong. Seed white. Time for ripening about 85 days. Average weight 20 pounds. A fine melon for the home grower and when large size is not desired. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 90c; 2 lbs. \$1.60.

OKRA OR GUMBO

CULTURE—Grown for its green seed-pods, which are used in soups or stewed and served as a vegetable. Can be cured like dried apples and then used for soup at any time. When the soil has become warm, sow thickly in rows 3 ft. apart, and when large enough, thin out to a foot apart in the rows. One ounce will sow 30 ft. of row; 8 to 10 lbs. to the acre. Cover 1 in. deep.

Extra Early Dwarf

An extra early maturing variety. Very productive. Plants are more dwarf in habit of growth than those of other varieties. Pods short, deep green, slightly corrugated, tender and of good quality. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c.

White Velvet

The plants are about three and one-half feet high, early maturing and very productive. The pods are white, long, smooth and are tender until nearly full sized. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c.

Perkins' Mammoth (Long Green)

This variety is about three feet high, very early and productive. The pods are deep green, very long, slender, slightly corrugated, very tender and of good quality. This is a desirable market as well as home garden sort. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c.

MUSTARD

CULTURE.—It is used the same as spinach, or boiled with meats as greens. Sow in February, March or April, or in September and October, either broadcast or in rows six inches apart. One ounce sows 80 feet of drill; 5 to 6 lbs. broadcast to an acre, covering $\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep.

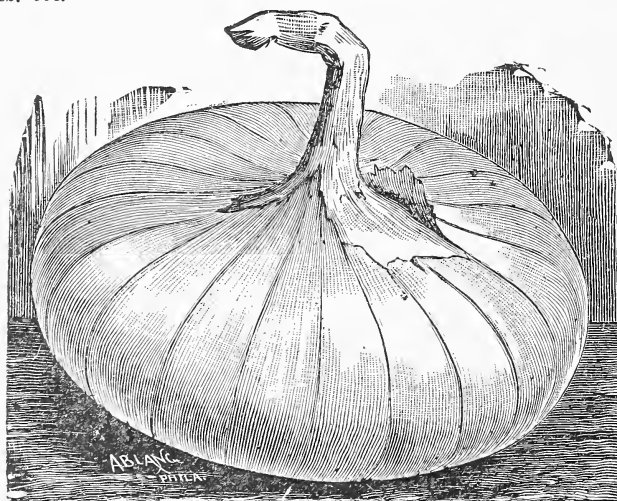


Southern Giant or Curled Mustard

SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED—Plant vigorous and hardy, of upright, spreading growth; leaves large, light green-tinged yellow, much crumpled and frilled at the edges. Succulent, pungent, and of sweet flavor. The most popular with Southern growers. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

OSTRICH PLUME—This variety stands the summer heat finely. Is considered the most beautiful of all mustards. Leaves are long, ruffled and curled as graceful as the ostrich plume. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

CHINESE BROAD LEAF—Plants rather tall and upright growing and produce considerably more leaf growth than other varieties. The leaves are large, broad, comparatively smooth and have broad, distinct midrib. When cooked the leaves are of excellent quality. The variety is distinct in that it stays in condition without bolting to seed considerably longer than other sorts. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.



Silver Skin or White Portugal Onion

ONION SEED

CULTURE—Although onions are usually raised from sets, by far the best and cheapest method of production is from seed. The ease with which seed is sown and the superior bulbs it produces, recommend it for general use. As early in spring as ground can be worked, sow in rich soil, thoroughly pulverized and leveled, in rows twelve to fifteen inches apart, covering one-half inch deep. When the plants are well up, cultivate and keep free from weeds. The young plants can be thinned about one inch apart in the rows. When grown for bunching, the rows can be made as close as ten inches. Late plantings are made in August and September. One ounce sows 100 ft. of row. 5 to 6 lbs. to the acre.

PRIZETAKER OR SPANISH KING—It is one of the largest, handsomest and most profitable varieties grown. By sowing early and transplanting it can be grown to an extraordinary size. The Prizetaker Onion is globe-shaped; of a clean, bright yellow or straw color. Has a small neck and ripens up hard. Keeps well until about mid-winter. Flesh thick, white, mild and agreeable in flavor. It is easily grown, medium early maturing. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

SILVER SKIN OR WHITE PORTUGAL—See illustration. The bulbs are flat. It is of a mild, pleasant flavor and is a splendid variety, both for home use and the market gardener. It is extensively used for growing sets, for which it is well adapted on account of the shape of the bulb and its excellent keeping qualities. It is also used largely for pickling. For pickling sow 25 lbs. to the acre broadcast. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS—The best known and most largely grown yellow onion for spring planting. The bulbs are medium to large size, averaging about 2 inches in diameter, uniformly globe-shaped, have small necks and ripen evenly. The skin is light yellow; flesh is creamy white, crisp and mild in flavor. A fine keeper, matures early and is universally recommended for general crop. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.25.

LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD—The most generally grown and best known red variety. The bulbs are large, somewhat flattened; skin purplish red; flesh purplish white; very hard and solid; an excellent keeper and a heavy cropper. A good onion for poor and dry soils. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.25.

ONION SETS

CULTURE—One quart will plant about 50 ft. of row; 5 to 6 bushels an acre. Plant 4 inches apart, in rows half an inch deep and 1 foot between the rows, but do not cover the sets entirely, except Multiplier Onions, which should be planted in rows 2 feet apart and 10 inches apart in the row, and covered about one inch. Plant as early in the spring as the ground can be prepared. All varieties can be set out in the fall as well as in spring.

SILVER SKIN—Best white onions for growing from sets. Mild flavor and good keepers. Crop failure. Advise sowing seed.

YELLOW DANVERS—One of the best keepers and the most popular yellow variety. Postpaid, qt., 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.00; pk. \$1.50; bu. (32 lbs.) \$5.00.

Order early as supply is limited.

WHITE MULTIPLIER—Very productive and of the finest flavor, matures very early, producing a cluster of good sized onions from a single set. No onion keeps better. Postpaid, qt. 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.00; pk. \$1.50; bu. (32 lbs.) \$5.00.

PEPPERS

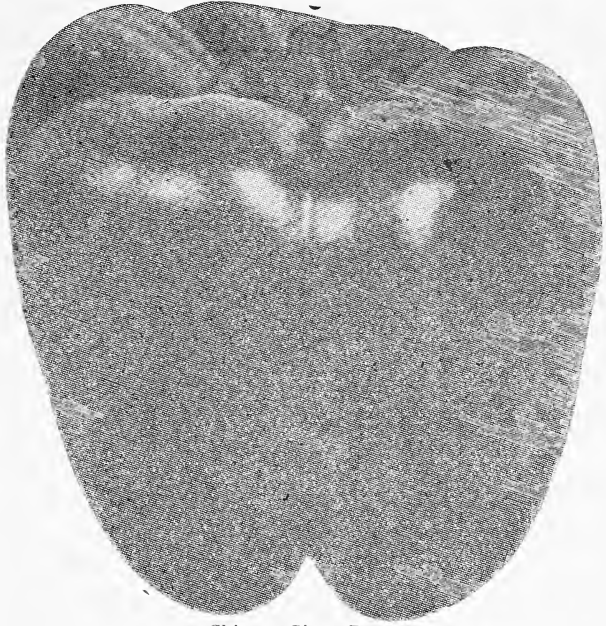
Peppers are used for seasoning meat and vegetable dishes, for salads or as mangoes. Sow seed early in hot beds $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep or in open seed bed when ground is warm in light soil. When about 3 inches high transplant in rows 18 inches apart. 2 feet apart in the rows. Keep free from weeds and fertilize when about 6 inches high. Poultry droppings are particularly valuable to use. One ounce will produce 1000 plants.

PIMENTO—Sweetest pepper grown, a very thick fleshed, heart-shaped, smooth mild crimson variety, much used for salads; very prolific. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50.

RUBY KING—This is a fine variety, growing from 4 to 6 inches long, and 3 to 4 inches thick. The flesh is very thick, mild and pleasant to the taste. It is a fine sort for stuffing or for pepper hash, and also makes an excellent dish for salad. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50.

LARGE BELL OR BULL NOSE—Sometimes called Sweet Mountain. The plants are vigorous, about two feet high, compact, and very productive, ripening their crop uniformly and early. The fruits are 3 in. long, 2 in. diameter, thick, mild flavored, and of excellent quality. The color is deep green when fruit is young, bright crimson when ripe. One of the best varieties for mangoes or stuffed peppers. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50.

CHINESE GIANT—One of the very largest of the mild red varieties. Plant of short, stocky growth, with light green foliage; fruits pendent, thick, blocky and square ended, 4 to 5 inches in diameter and of equal length; color, brilliant glossy scarlet. One of the very best varieties for salads and large mangoes. Postpaid, pkt., 10c; oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75.

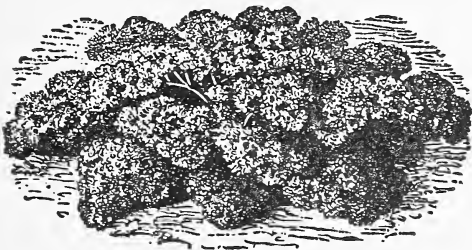


Chinese Giant Pepper

LONG RED CAYENNE—This is a fine, slender variety, about 4 in. long, often curved and twisted, very hot, bright red, and of exceedingly pungent flavor as a seasoner. It is a good keeper. When fully ripe can be gathered, dried and strung for winter use. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50.

PEPPER PLANTS—See Page 29.

PARSLEY



CULTURE—This well known plant is very useful for flavoring soups and stews and for garnishing.

Parsley succeeds best on rich, mellow soil. The seed is even slower than parsnip in germinating and should be sown as early as possible in the spring, in drills one to two feet apart covering not more than one-half inch with fine soil firmly pressed down. When the plants are well up thin eight to twelve inches apart in the row. When the plants are about three inches high cut off all the leaves; the plant will then start a new growth.

A few radish seeds should be sown in the row with parsley to mark the row and allow early cultivation. The radishes can be pulled early and will not interfere with the parsley. Top dress with well rotted manure or sheep fertilizer. Fall

sowings can be made as late as October in hot beds or cold frames.

CHAMPION MOSS CURLED—The best and most improved strain of Parsley. It is beautifully curled and crimped, and is best for garnishing and flavoring. If cut when about 3 inches high, it starts a new growth that will be better curled and a brighter color. It makes an ornamental plant for edging walks. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.

PARSNIP

CULTURE—Plant as early in the spring as the weather will permit till the middle of June. Plant $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep in a rich, deeply worked, sandy loam, in rows 18 inches apart, cover lightly, and when 2 inches high thin out to 4 to 6 inches apart. Parsnips germinate slowly, especially in dry weather; plant a few radish seeds with them to mark the row for early cultivation. Parsnips are improved by frost, so they can be dug as wanted, or stored for winter use. Do not use fresh stable manure on parsnips. One ounce sows 20 feet of drill; 5 to 6 lbs. sows an acre.

SUGAR OR HOLLOW CROWN—Better known and more generally grown than any other sort; roots smooth, usually 15 inches long by 3 inches in diameter at the top; tender and sugary. Fine for table use. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

GARDEN OR ENGLISH PEAS

(Varieties Marked With Star (*) Are Wrinkled)

CULTURE — Plant the smooth varieties as early as the ground can be worked, 2 inches deep in double rows 6 to 8 inches apart, 2½ to 3 ft. between the double rows and stake the tall varieties with brush. The wrinkled peas are not as hardy as the smooth sorts and they should be planted later; they are sweeter and better flavored. They should be kept clean and the earth worked toward them 2 or 3 times during the growth. For a continuous crop, plant every 2 weeks as late as August for a fall crop. Gather as fast as they are big enough to use, otherwise they will stop bearing. Peas mature earlier in a light, rich soil; for general crop, a moderately heavy soil is best. Two lbs. will plant 100 ft. of row; 90 to 100 lbs. to acre. Inoculate this seed with Farmogerm. Use plenty of good fertilizer.

First and Best

We can recommend this pea for early use. It is hardiest, the most prolific and profitable of all very early sorts. The well-filled pods, containing usually 6 to 8 peas, retain their beautiful green color long after being picked. Grows 2½ ft. high.

Postpaid, pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 25c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 70c; 5 lbs., \$1.50. Not prepaid, lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.25.

Alaska (Large Podded)

Early, large, smooth, blue pea; large, broad dark green pods. Hardy, standing early planting. Uniform maturity and other distinct valuable qualities have made it popular with the gardeners and canners. A good early variety for the home garden. Height 3 ft.

Postpaid, pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 25c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 70c; 5 lbs., \$1.50. Not prepaid, lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.25.

*Little Marvel

The ideal pea for the home garden, early and enormously productive. Pods borne in pairs; they are about 2½ inches in length, well filled with large peas of delicious flavor. This variety is taking the place of some of the older and better-known dwarf peas. Height about 18 inches.

Postpaid, pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 25c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 70c; 5 lbs., \$1.50. Not prepaid, lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.25.

*Gradus, or Prosperity

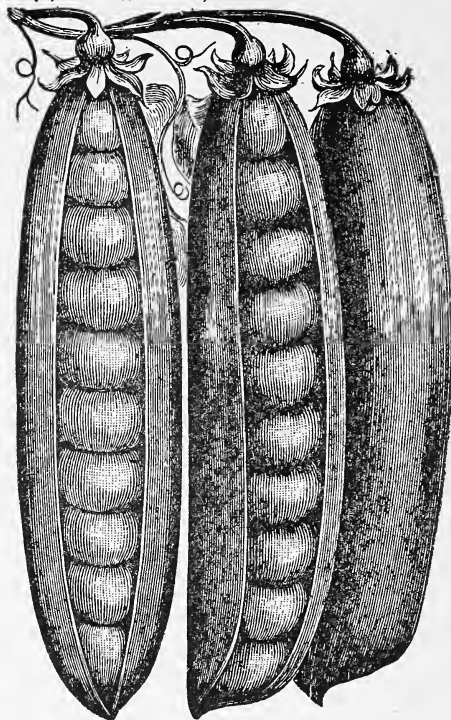
A standard, early large podded variety, very popular with market gardeners. Vine and foliage moderately heavy and medium green; pods medium green, 3¾ in. long, semi-round, straight, slightly curved at the tip, and pointed, containing 6 to 8 large, very sweet, medium green peas; moderately productive and of high quality. Height 2½ feet.

Postpaid, pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 25c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 70c; 5 lbs., \$1.50. Not prepaid, lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.25.

*Thomas Laxton

A very popular gardener's variety. Vine and foliage moderately stout, medium green; pods medium green 3½ in. long, straight, nearly round and square ended, containing 7 medium dark green peas of superior quality. Compared with Gradus, is a little earlier, more productive, but with a smaller, less broad pod. Height 2½ feet. Postpaid, pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 25c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 70c; 5 lbs., \$1.50. Not prepaid, lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.25.

Garden Peas will do better if inoculated with Farmogerm. See Farmogerm description on page 41.



Large Podded Alaska

*Dwarf Telephone

An excellent second crop variety. Vines and foliage dark green and exceptionally vigorous. The pods are dark green and about 4½ inches long. They contain 8 or 9 peas of best quality. Height 2½ feet.

Postpaid, pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 25c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 70c; 5 lbs., \$1.50. Not prepaid, lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.25.

*Tall Telephone

An old standard, high quality, large podded pea. Vine and foliage strong and heavy, medium green. Pods 4½ in. long, medium light green, straight, broad and pointed, containing 8 large, light green peas. A main crop and very productive variety extremely popular in this section. Height 4 feet.

Postpaid, pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 25c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 70c; 5 lbs., \$1.50. Not prepaid, lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.25.

*Champion of England

One of the richest, best flavored late peas; well known and popular. Vine stout, deep green; pods, often in pairs, medium green, 3½ in. long, straight, nearly round and blunt ended, containing 8 light green peas. Very productive and a variety we can recommend. Season following Telephone. Height 4 to 5 feet. Postpaid, pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 60c; 5 lbs., \$1.35. Not prepaid, lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c; 5 lbs., \$1.10; 10 lbs., \$2.00.

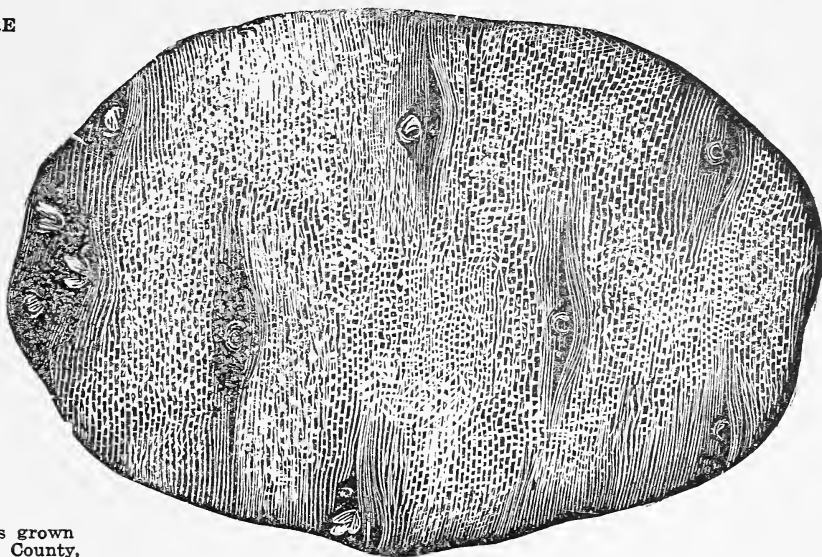
SALAD PEA

MAMMOTH MELTING SUGAR—It is the very best edible pea obtainable. The large broad pods are of delicious sweet flavor, being very brittle and entirely stringless. Vine stout, medium green; pods light green, 3½ in. long, 1 in. broad, pointed, containing 7 light green peas. Seed smooth and white. Season of Telephone. Height 3½ feet. Postpaid, pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 25c; lb., 45c; 2 lbs., 75c. Not prepaid, lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 60c; 5 lbs., \$1.35.

MAINE GROWN SEED IRISH POTATOES

EARLIER—MORE PRODUCTIVE

The famous Maine grown seed potatoes richly deserve the high favor they have won. Under normal growing conditions, seed from this source yield an abundant crop of tubers, true to type and of superior quality. Potatoes planted in many sections soon "run out," become watery and yield poorly; the Maine seed always reproduce a good yield of delicious mealy tubers. Our stock is grown in Aroostook County, Maine, and is carefully selected for seed purposes.



Irish Cobbler Potato

Culture

Potatoes do best in a rich sandy loam that contains plenty of vegetable matter; a clover sod or land that was heavily manured for the previous crop supply ideal conditions. Cut the potatoes, leaving two eyes to each piece, and plant 15 inches apart in three-foot rows, 4 inches deep for early plantings, 6 inches deep for later plantings; cultivate frequently to keep down the weeds and conserve moisture, for a shortage of moisture means a poor crop. Apply fertilizer either in the row or broadcast before the potatoes are planted, and be sure to work it into the soil so that it will not come in contact with and burn the potatoes. Do not use stable manure, as it means scabby potatoes. Continue cultivating till the plants attain full growth and the vines begin to spread.

One peck will plant about 100 feet of row, or 100 hills. Ten bushels are required to plant an acre.

To Prevent Potato Scab

Before cutting the potatoes, put them in a burlap bag and dip them in the following solution, allowing to remain about two hours, dry before cutting: 4 oz. Corrosive Sublimate (Bichloride of Mercury) to 30 gals. of water. Dissolve first in small quantity of hot water. Dip whole bag in the solution and add Corrosive Sublimate when you put in more water. Use only in wood, enamel or concrete containers. **BE CAREFFUL! DEADLY POISON!** Do not let anything eat potatoes after they are treated! Postpaid $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

Insect Remedies

For Blight spray with Bordeaux Mixture and when bugs appear, apply Arsenate of Lead, Paris Green, Pyrox, Calcium Arsenate or Slug Shot, repeating treatment as often as necessary. Write for a Spraying Chart. for Insecticides and fertilizers.

Early Red Bliss Triumph

This is a very plump, smooth, pink-skinned potato that is very widely grown throughout the South. It is earlier than Cobbler and more productive than Rose, and therefore fills in between the two. Those who like a potato with a pink skin and white flesh, will find the Red Bliss most satisfactory. It peels without waste, is a fine yielder and is in great demand in a great many sections where its merits are appreciated and on account of its extreme earliness. Matures in about 110 days.

Irish Cobbler

This has been the standard white variety for many years, and it is hard to find another that can compare in looks or flavor. The skin is white and smooth; the potato symmetrical; flesh good clear white and mellow when cooked. It is the leading commercial variety and there are more Cobblers grown than all the other kinds put together. Its popularity is due not only to its extreme earliness—being ten to twelve days earlier than Early Rose—but is also based on its reputation as a reliable and uniform yielder. One of its strong characteristics is that it makes few if any very small potatoes, practically all being medium to large size, and one rarely sees a knotty Cobbler for they are generally plump, handsome potatoes. Matures in about 115 days.

Early Rose

This is one of the most popular potatoes for the early market. Besides being early in maturing, it is very productive, and of excellent quality. The skin is pink and the flesh firm. They make a good appearance and are easily marketed. Very mealy and dry and keep well. Does better on poor land than most sorts. Matures in about 125 days.

Green Mountain

Probably the best-known late Potato on the market. A prolific yielder, growing tubers of large size, oval and fine white flesh. The skin is a dull cream or light russet, the eyes are comparatively small and shallow. Most profitable Potatoes, for market or home use. There is no variety superior in quality to Green Mountain; it has a delightful dry mealy flavor when cooked. A good variety to store for winter use.

The prices of potatoes fluctuate. Write us stating quantities and varieties you are interested in.

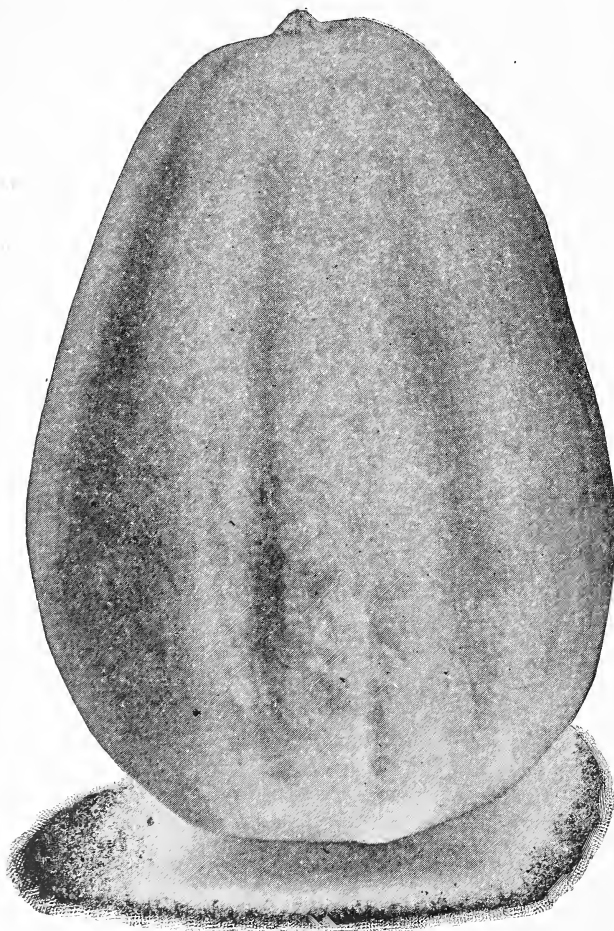
PUMPKIN SEED

CULTURE—Pumpkins are rapidly growing in favor throughout the South. The larger and coarser sorts make excellent stock food while the majority of the sorts make excellent pies and are used in a number of other ways.

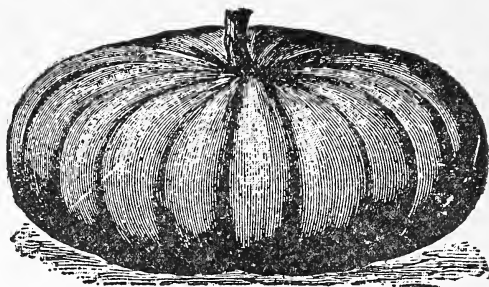
Pumpkins may be planted most any time during spring and early autumn among corn rows, or in the open. Plant in hills 8 to 10 feet apart, mixing well-rotted manure in each hill. Put 8 to 10 seeds in each hill, 1 inch deep, and cultivate till the vines get strong, when they should be thinned out, leaving two or three of the strongest in each hill. When planted in corn, plant at the same time as the corn in every fourth row, 10 to 12 feet apart in the rows, letting the hill of pumpkins take the place of a hill of corn. Do not grow near squashes or melons. Keep off bugs by dusting with Slug Shot or Paris Green. One ounce will plant 20 hills, three pounds, one acre. Use a good commercial fertilizer containing a high percentage of Potash.

Kentucky Field or Large Cheese

A very popular Southern sort; large and flattened. A wonderful keeper; a good stock variety; a valuable eating and pie sort, also suitable for canning. Skin mottled light green and yellow, changing to a creamy yellow when they mature. Flesh yellow, tender, and of excellent quality. Postpaid, pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.



Candy Roaster Pumpkin
(From a Photograph of One Weighing 55 Lbs.)



Sugar or Pie Pumpkin

Candy Roaster

This variety, as well as we know, is being grown exclusively in Western North Carolina. It is a hybrid between the Pumpkin and Winter Squash. The meat has a sweeter flavor than either. When first stewed, then put in a pan, putting spice and sugar on it, and baking or roasting, it has the flavor of "candied" sweet potatoes. It is also often cut up in small pieces and put in the stove and baked or roasted. After sprinkling sugar over it, the rind has a brownish gray color, sometimes mixed with orange yellow. Seeds are large, with a polish and hard surface. Price, pkt., 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

Sweet or Sugar

(New England Pie)

Fruit small, round, flattened at the ends, and slightly ribbed; skin and flesh deep orange yellow; flesh very thick and of high quality. It is not a large pumpkin, but one of the sweetest and best for pies. It is fine grained, deliciously sweet, and a very good keeper. Postpaid, pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Green Striped Cushaw

This is one of the finest pumpkins in existence, a long, crooked neck, terminating in a round or oblong end, enclosing a very small seed cavity; flesh surrounding seed cavity very thick and a rich yellow, tender, and of the best flavor. The neck is absolutely solid, rivaling the finest sweet potatoes for baking and as a pie sort it has no equal. Skin with mottled green and white stripes. Fruit will weigh from 10 to 15 lbs. A splendid keeper. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.35.

King of Mammoth

The giant among pumpkins; specimens have been grown to weigh 250 pounds and reaching two feet or more in diameter; fruit round and flattened, slightly ribbed; skin salmon-orange, flesh bright yellow and very thick. Grown only for stock feeding or as a curiosity. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb., \$1.50.

RADISH SEED

CULTURE—For an early supply sow in a hot-bed in February, care being taken to give abundant ventilation to prevent running to leaves. For open-air culture and succession, sow from middle of March until September at intervals of 10 days. Radish do best in a rich loamy soil and must be cultivated often and thoroughly, as it is very important to mature the crop quickly, to retain their crisp, tender quality.

Sow $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep in drills 12 to 18 inches apart and thin out plants to 4 to 6 inches in the row. Can also be sown as a catch-crop between rows of beets, lettuce, onions, etc., or sown in the same drill with slow-growing vegetables like carrots and parsnips.

Fertilize with sheep manure and side dress with Nitrate of Soda. Pull when ready as they become pithy when allowed to stay in ground too long. One oz. sows 50 ft. of drill; 9 to 10 lbs. to an acre.

Rapid Red

The best and quickest growing round red radish and one of the slowest to shoot to seed. Round bright scarlet and with the smallest possible top. Fine for the home garden or for the market; also one of the best forcing varieties. This is the biggest seller in this section and we can highly recommend it. Postpaid, pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.00.

Sparkler White Tip

A splendid radish popular with private gardeners as well as growers for the market. Practically the whole lower portion is white and the upper part is deep scarlet. It is larger, rounder and more showy than similar varieties and for this reason as well as for its many fine qualities, is a big seller on the stands; also adapted for forcing. Postpaid, pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.00.

French Breakfast

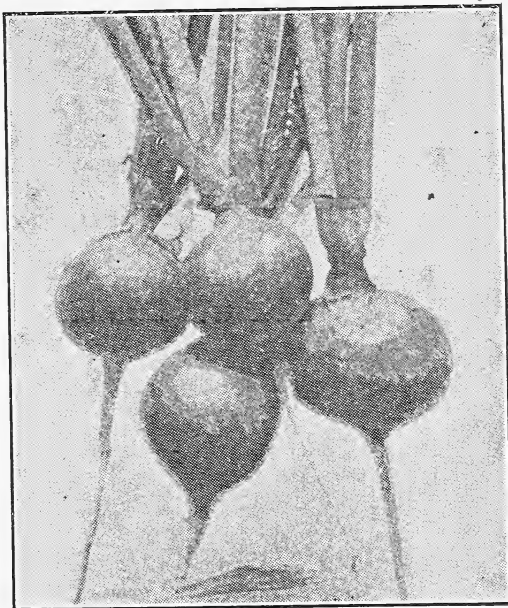
The leading oblong or olive shape radish for market use or home garden. The flesh is white, firm, crisp, juicy, tender and mildly pungent. The skin is bright rose scarlet with small white tip. This variety is very early and a rapid grower either under glass or outdoors. Postpaid, pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.00.

Cincinnati Market

The leading long red radish, and one of the earliest. The roots when measured are 5 to 6 inches long and about one-half of an inch in diameter. Being long standing, it is one of the most desirable varieties for outdoor summer planting for the home garden or market. It is also adapted for forcing. On the stand it will outsell any similar radish put in competition with it as it is brittle and crisp. Postpaid, pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.00.

White Icicle

The finest long white radish and considered by many the best radish in cultivation. The young radishes are ready for use in 25 days and continue to grow, fully retaining their crisp tenderness and mild flavor until quite large. These radishes are transparent white, have small tops, allowing close planting and are very crisp and brittle. A feature greatly in its favor is that it



Rapid Red Radish

remains in good condition while growing for a long time, thus allowing a continuous pulling from the same planting. Recommended for either spring or fall sowing. Postpaid, pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.00.

Rose China Winter (Scarlet China)

The best of the winter sorts. Roots are cylindrical, or largest near the bottom, stump rooted or blunt at both ends; skin smooth and bright deep rose color; flesh white, crisp and pungent; the roots grow 4 to 5 inches long and 2 inches thick. Sow this variety in August and September. Postpaid, pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.00.

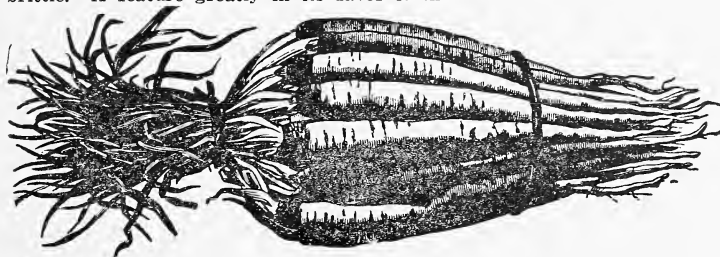
SALSIFY OR OYSTER PLANT

CULTURE—Sow from March to July in rich, light, deeply-worked soil in rows 18 inches apart and thin out to 4 to 6 inches. Perfectly hardy and can remain out all winter. Fertilize with Sheep Manure or a good commercial fertilizer. Do not use coarse or fresh manure as it makes the roots ill-shaped and uneven. One ounce sows 50 feet of drill; 6 to 8 pounds to an acre. Cover seed $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep.

Mammoth Sandwich Island

The best and most popular variety in cultivation, being far superior in size, weight and productiveness to any other. A strong grower, producing large, thick, tapering, almost white roots

with little tendency to branch. One of the most desirable winter vegetables. The roots when cooked are very palatable and nutritious and are served in a variety of ways. The flavor is similar to oysters, and Salsify makes most excellent soup. Postpaid, pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.



Mammoth Sandwich Island Salsify

SPINACH SEED

CULTURE—This is a very important crop in our market gardens, and is one of the most easily managed of all vegetables, requiring but little culture, and may be had fit for use the entire season. The main crop is sown in September, October and November, but for summer use it may be sown at intervals of 2 or 3 weeks during March and April. The fall sowings should be covered, when in exposed places, only with straw or litter during the winter to prevent freezing. Spinach is most tender and sweet when grown in rich soil; it finds a ready and profitable market. Two ounces sow 100 ft. of drill; 12 to 15 lbs. per acre in drills 18 to 24 inches apart. Cover seed one inch deep.

Bloomsdale or Norfolk Savoy

This very early and hardy variety is the popular favorite of the market and home gardener. The plant grows upright, the crumpled leaves are medium in size, and of beautiful dark green color, crisp and tender. In extremely hot weather it has a tendency to go to seed, but for early spring and fall planting it has no superior. Postpaid, pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

King of Denmark

The best long season spinach, remaining two weeks longer than any other before bolting to seed. Plant vigorous and spreading; leaves large, rounded, crumpled and blistered; deep green in color. A good variety to follow Bloomsdale for spring sowing. This new variety is a very valuable addition to the Spinach family. Postpaid, pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

New Zealand

Entirely distinct from the true Spinach. Plant tall and spreading with numerous side shoots; leaves medium green, rather small and pointed; grows well in hot weather and under adverse conditions. Only the leaves are used for greens which are produced profusely all summer, but are killed at first frost. Sow fairly early in the spring, after soaking the seed in lukewarm water for several hours. Plant 3 or 4 seeds in hills 2 feet apart each way. Postpaid, pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.



Spinach

SQUASH

CULTURE—Squash is a quick growing vegetable and does best in sandy loam. It is strictly a hot weather plant and should not be planted until all danger of cool temperature is past. May and June are the principal squash planting months. After frost is past, plant in a warm, well pulverized, rich soil, 8 or 10 seeds in the hill, about 1 inch deep, the bush varieties 3 to 4 feet apart, the running sorts 8 to 10 feet. When well grown thin out, leaving three of the strongest plants in each hill. Apply Slug Shot or Paris Green to keep off bugs. Bush sorts, 1 ounce to 25 hills; 4 to 5 pounds to an acre. Running sorts, 1 ounce to 10 hills; 3 to 4 pounds to an acre.

EARLY WHITE BUSH SCALLOP OR WHITE PATTY PAN—A very early summer squash; fruit flattened and scalloped, about 8 inches in diameter, comparatively smooth on the surface and creamy white in color. Postpaid, pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.35.

EARLY YELLOW BUSH SCALLOP OR YELLOW PATTY PAN—Quite identical with White Bush, except in color which is deep orange and for this reason preferred by many. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.35.

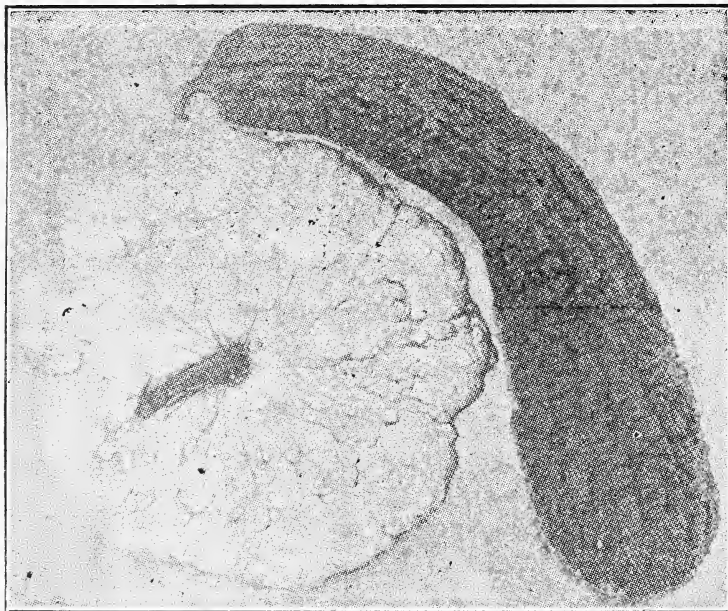
GIANT SUMMER

CROCKNECK (Bush)—

The largest and one of the earliest summer varieties, fruit often 2 to 2½ feet long, very warty and deep orange in color. Size, appearance and fine qualities have contributed to the popularity of this squash. Postpaid, pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.35.

HUBBARD, IMPROVED (Running) —

The standard winter squash. Fruits are large, heavy and moderately warted; shell dark bronze green, showing more or less light green markings towards the blossom end. Flesh is bright orange-yellow, fine grained, thick and dry. Being handsome in appearance, a fine table vegetable and a good keeper. Hubbard, Improved is a splendid addition to the fall and winter garden. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.35.



White Bush Scallop and Giant Summer Crookneck

TOMATO SEED

CULTURE—For early use, sow in February or March, in a hot-bed or in boxes which should be placed near a window. When the seedlings are about 2 inches high, transplant in $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 inch pots, or in rows 4 to 5 inches apart, keeping the temperature at about 60 degrees. Subsequent transplanting will make the plants stocky and strong. Do not set them in the open ground until all danger from frost is past. Then plant into a warm, sunny location, 3 ft. apart each way, and water freely until they are well established. One oz. of seed will produce about 1500 plants; 5 oz. for an acre. Cover seed $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep.

SPARKS EARLIANA—A very early and especially valuable variety for the market gardener, also suitable for the home garden. The vines are small but vigorous and productive, the fruit being borne in clusters near the base of the plant, the crop ripening very early. The fruit is of fair size, round, smooth and solid, of a bright scarlet color. Postpaid, pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c; lb., \$2.75.

BONNY BEST—An elegant sort for home market or shipping on account of its even size and fine keeping qualities. Large smooth fruit of a rich scarlet red, which is the color demanded by many markets. Fruit smooth and uniform, with small core, an excellent tomato for any purpose. Slices exceptionally well. Fruit borne in clusters of 5 or 6, all ripening evenly together. Postpaid, pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c; lb., \$2.75.

STONE—For many years Stone has been the standard main crop tomato and is more widely grown today than all other kinds. Nine-tenths of the tomatoes canned in the United States are Stone, and it is the best all-round variety for the home garden, trucker or canner. Stone is always dependable, very vigorous and productive; fruits round, large, solid, smooth and deep red in color. Postpaid, pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.50.

DWARF STONE—Plants are strong and vigorous, of typical dwarf growth. The fruits are of good color, being an attractive bright red, exceedingly smooth and very solid, although maturing rather late. It is the best of the dwarf varieties and entirely suited to the home garden. Postpaid, pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c.

PONDEROSA—An exceptionally large, purple fruited tomato and for home use one of the best; fruits very solid with few seeds and fairly smooth. Excellent for slicing and considered of finest quality, especially by those liking a tomato quite free from acid. Postpaid, pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 30c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50.

BRIMMER—BEEFSTEAK OR TENDERLOIN—This splendid variety has the smooth and fine characteristics of the stone and the size and fine qualities of the Ponderosa. The Brimmer is practically all meat, being almost seedless. Fruits are bright red in color, free from acid and are attractive in taste and appearance. Must be tried to be fully appreciated. Postpaid, pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 35c; oz., 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75.

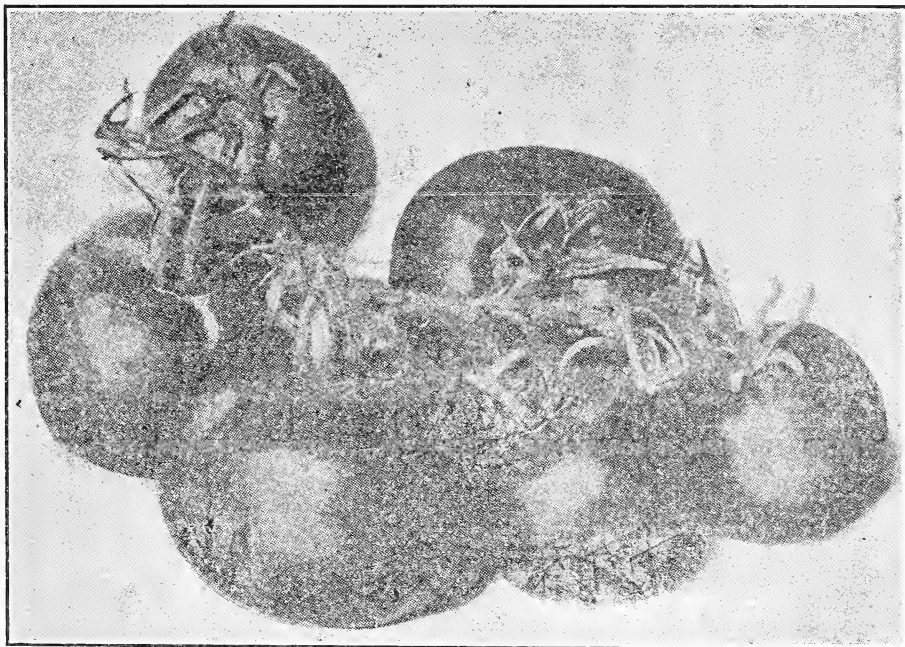
GOLDEN QUEEN or YELLOW TROPHY—The handsomest and best of all the yellow tomatoes. Highly esteemed for its delicate flavor and meatiness. Ripens early, is large, smooth and solid. Color, golden yellow. Postpaid, pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25.

JUNE PINK—In habit of growth, productiveness and size of fruit identical with Earliana, differing only in having purple fruit; the best extra early purple or pink-fruited variety. Postpaid, pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.25.

MATCHLESS—A very dependable large, smooth, second early sort; makes a good canning variety; color cardinal red. Postpaid, pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.25.

BEAUTY—A productive main crop variety; fruits large and exceptionally smooth, solid, and of excellent quality; color purplish-pink. Postpaid, pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.25.

TOMATO PLANTS—See page 29.



Bonny Best

TURNIP AND RUTA BAGA SEED

CULTURE—Sow as early in the spring as possible so that the turnips may make their full size before hot weather. Milan, Early Flat Dutch, Purple Top Strap Leaved and Purple Top White Globe are the best varieties for spring planting. For fall or main crop, sow all the varieties listed below except Milan and Flat Dutch in July and August and Seven Top for salad as late as the last of September. Plant in rows 2 ft. apart, covering $\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep. When well started, thin out to about 4 inches apart in the row. Cultivate thoroughly and often. The Flea Beetle may be checked by spraying with Black Leaf "40" or Bordeaux Mixture. One oz. for 100 ft. of row; 2 lbs. to an acre in rows.

EXTRA EARLY PURPLE TOP MILAN—At least a week earlier than any other turnip. Have small tops so that the rows can be planted close together. The roots are of medium size and flat, the flesh ivory white and the skin smooth. Unequaled for table use. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.25.

EARLY FLAT DUTCH—A very early flat, white turnip of medium size and fine quality. One of the finest for the home garden, being sweet and tender. Matures only a week later than Milan and is especially satisfactory for spring planting. Postpaid, pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 70c.

WHITE EGG—An early, oval or egg-shaped turnip, roots of medium size and smooth. Flesh firm and fine grained of snowy whiteness and very sweet. Particularly desirable for table use and can be sown as late as August. Can be planted in the spring as well as fall. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 70c.

PURPLE TOP STRAP LEAVED—The most widely cultivated and best known variety; a very early, productive sort. Roots are flat, medium sized, purple or dark red above ground, white below, flesh white, tender and fine grained. Roots are in best condition for table use when about two and one-half inches in diameter but can be grown much larger for stock feeding. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 70c.

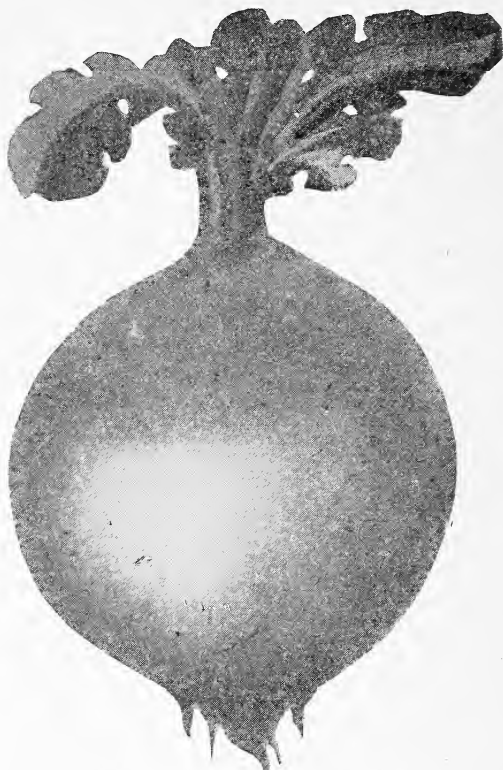
PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE—Almost a perfect globe in form, flesh and skin white, colored purple or red above ground, very fine grained and sweet; a superior variety in every way. This sort keeps well and is one of the best for market use. The roots when in best condition for table use are about two and one-half inches in diameter, but can be grown much larger for stock feeding. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 70c.

LARGE WHITE GLOBE—A perfect globe in shape; skin and flesh pure white, firm and sweet. Good for table use and stock feeding; a general favorite and a thoroughly satisfactory variety in every way. For table use, they are best when about 4 inches in diameter. For stock they can be grown to enormous size. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 70c.

LARGE YELLOW OR AMBER GLOBE—The best of the yellow-fleshed sorts. Roots globular and of large size; skin is clear yellow which is tinged green; flesh is light yellow, fine grained and sweet. This variety keeps well and is a good cropper. A good table turnip when young and very valuable for stock feeding when full grown. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 70c.

SALAD TURNIP

SEVEN TOP—Does not produce a good root but is a very hardy variety grown exclusively for the tops, which are used for greens. The most popular turnip in this section, grown for spring and winter salad. Sow early in the spring and as late as the last of September using 3 lbs. to the acre broadcast. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 70c.



Purple Top White Globe

RUTA BAGA

The uses and value of the Ruta Baga are much the same as those of the Turnip. The Ruta Bagas as a class have firmer flesh than Turnips but require a longer season for maturing and usually are more esteemed for winter use, while Turnips are better adapted for the early market. Under most conditions of growth Ruta Baga roots are not so smooth on the surface nor as symmetrical in shape as Turnips but yield heavily, are superior keepers and are the more prized for stock feeding.

CULTURE—Sow in July, or early in August, in drills; thin out and keep clear of weeds. See under head of turnip culture directions for planting.

IMPROVED AMERICAN PURPLE TOP (Long Island)—A hardy, productive variety with a small neck; roots are large, oblong or globular in form with a very small tap root; color bright yellow with a purple top; flesh very solid, tender and sweet. This is the standard all purpose Rutabaga for this section, suitable both for table use and stock feeding. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 70c.

TO KEEP FOR WINTER: Store Turnips and Ruta Bagas in a cool cellar and cover with sand, or they may be put into pits outside. Pile the turnips or Ruta Bagas on a well-drained situation, cover them with a few inches of straw and then sufficient earth to keep out frost.

HERB AND TOBACCO SEED

CULTURE—The cultivation of herbs is very simple and but little care is needed beyond keeping down the weeds. Sow in early spring in drills 12 to 15 inches apart, and thin out young plants when they stand too thickly. Fence corners and spare places around the house and garden can be utilized for growing herbs. Gather when just coming into bloom, tie in small bunches and dry in the shade. The nicest way to keep these is to put them up in good sized bags made of cheese cloth.

DILL—A perennial, but treated as an annual in this latitude. One of the most widely grown of all herbs. The seed is sown early in the spring in a warm sandy soil. The seeds are used in soups, sauces and stews but the plants are grown mostly for pickling cucumbers, making the so-called dill pickles. Also used for making dill water, which is an old fashioned remedy for relieving colic in children. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

LAVENDER—A perennial mostly grown for the sweet scented flowers which, when dried, are placed in the linen closet to impart their delicate perfume to the linen. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30c; oz. 50c.

SAGE—A perennial and the most extensively used and most valuable of all herbs for seasoning. For the dressing in roasted fowls and for sausage, etc., sage is almost a necessity. If you grow no other herbs, be sure to have some sage in a corner of your garden. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30c; oz. 50c.



TOBACCO SEED

One oz. will sow a bed of 50 sq. yards. The seed should be sown as early as possible after danger of frost is over. When the plants are about 6 inches high, transplant into rows 4 or 5 ft. apart each way. From a packet to an ounce will supply most anyone. Use a good commercial fertilizer with a high percentage of Potash.

WHITE BURLEY — The best filled tobacco known, on account of its absorbing qualities. Has a long, wide leaf, very porous, makes bright reds; fine for plug fillers and wrappers. Best adapted to limestone soils. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50.

SWEET OR LITTLE ORONOKO—Makes the finest fillers and the best natural chewing leaf. Cures a rich red; long and narrow leaf; tough and waxy. Best adapted to rich and gray soils. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50.

SUMMER FLOWERING BULBS AND ROOTS

Peonies

Their requirements are very simple—a good, rich deep soil, and an open, sunny position; and a liberal supply of water during their growing season being sufficient to give an abundance and wealth of flowers, which rival the finest Roses in coloring and fragrance, and produce during their flowering season gorgeous effect not equalled by any other flower. The roots should be placed so that the crowns are covered with 2 inches of soil. Plant in spring as soon as frost is out of the ground. Fertilize with Sheep Manure and Bone Meal.

We have large clumps in the following colors: red, pink, and white, of double Peonies. Postpaid, each, 50c; 3 for \$1.25.

Hardy Chrysanthemums

These are universally popular for outdoor bedding in the spring. They produce a lavish profusion of blooms. They are quite hardy if planted in a well-drained position, and, require only a slight covering of leaves or litter during the winter.

Pink, White, Red, Yellow. Postpaid, 25c each; 3 for 60c; \$2.15 per doz.

Selected Cannas

One of the best of all summering flower plants both for flowers and foliage for use in borders or beds. The flower spikes are of enormous size and most brilliant colors which continue to bloom from early summer until cut by frost. Plant in April and May when frost is out of the ground, deeply about $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart and fertilize with Sheep Manure.

EUREKA—Considered the best white Canna yet introduced. The plants are especially vigorous and produce very large flowers in abundance throughout the season. The blossoms open with a slight cream tint but gradually become white. Grows about 4 feet tall and has bright green foliage. Postpaid, each 15c; 3 for 40c; doz. \$1.25.

RICHARD WALLACE—The large flowers, constant blooming habit, and dainty shade of canary yellow have made this variety extremely popular. It is a vigorous grower about 4 feet tall, with bright green foliage. Postpaid, each 15c; 3 for 40c; doz. \$1.25.

KING HUMBERT—This enormous flowering Canna is of a bright orange scarlet with bright red markings. It grows from 4 to 5 feet tall and has very large leaves, which are of a rich coppery bronze. This is a robust grower, succeeding almost anywhere and is the most popular of all bronze leaf Cannas. Postpaid, each 15c; 3 for 40c; doz. \$1.25.

VENUS—One of the most delicately variegated colored varieties. Flowers of medium size of a soft rosy-pink, with a mottled border of creamy-yellow. It is vigorous growing and from 3 to 4 feet high with bright green foliage. Postpaid, each 15c; 3 for 40c; doz. \$1.25.

MRS. ALFRED F. CONRAD—The large exquisite shaded salmon pink flowers of this variety are produced in abundance on robust, upright growing plants about 4 feet tall. The foliage is green. Postpaid, each 20c; 3 for 50c; doz. \$1.50.

THE PRESIDENT—The flowers are of enormous size and a rich scarlet color which will stand the hottest sun. This is an early sort, growing about 4 feet tall, with a strong stalk that holds its flowers erect. The foliage is a deep green. Most satisfactory and popular of the red Cannas. Postpaid, each 20c; 3 for 50c; doz. \$1.50.

DAHLIA AND OTHER BULBS

Dahlias require plenty of room and thorough cultivation. Plant bulbs 4 inches deep, mixing 1 lb. of bone meal or 2 shovels of well rotted stable manure to each bulb. Water regularly at least once a week in dry weather. Plant after danger of frost is past and as late as the first of June.

Cactus Dahlias

KALIF—A very large pure scarlet red. A strong plant, producing the giant flowers freely on long stiff stems. This is undoubtedly the most popular red Cactus Dahlia today and one that gives universal satisfaction. Postpaid, 75c each; 3 for \$2.00.

PIERROT—A wonderful Dahlia of immense size, both a fine exhibition flower and garden variety. A unique and striking color of unusual grace. Long narrow tubular petals of a deep amber color, usually showing white tips, but even when it comes all amber it is unusually beautiful and most attractive. Postpaid, 75c each; 3 for \$2.00.

YELLOW KING—One of the largest Cactus Dahlias and one of the finest new varieties. The immense light yellow flowers tinting to cream at the tips are borne on long, stiff but slender stems. Strong, vigorous grower, and a free and early bloomer. Postpaid, 50c each; 3 for \$1.35.

MARJORIE CASTLETON—The best standard pink Cactus Dahlia. It is much softer than most of the pinks, and is an early, continuous bloomer. The color is soft rosy pink, tinting lighter toward the centre. It is a very rapid grower, with good stems and keeps well after cutting. Postpaid 35c each; 3 for 85c.

Decorative Dahlias

MINA BURGLE—Considered the best red decorative dahlia, being a rich cardinal red. The plant is a strong, vigorous grower, producing flowers freely on long stiff stems. Postpaid, 50c each; 3 for \$1.25.

YELLOW COLOSSE—Clear canary yellow of fine form and produced freely on long stems. The plant is a strong, vigorous grower with luxurious lace like foliage. Postpaid, 50c each; 3 for \$1.25.

MINNIE McCULLOUGH—One of the best decorative varieties and one that everyone should grow. It is entirely distinct and in a class by itself on account of the combination of autumn shades it shows—the gold and red of autumn leaves. Postpaid, 35c each; 3 for 85c.

Show or Ball Dahlias

A. D. LIVONI—Well formed flowers with long stems. One of the freest blooming dahlias in cultivation. Color a clear cerise pink, quilled petals. A great favorite. Postpaid, 50c each; 3 for \$1.25.

TANSBORO—A crimson shaded maroon, white suffused crimson at base of petals. A charming variety and very effective, early and profuse. Postpaid, 40c each; 3 for \$1.00.

WHITE SWAN—The standard commercial white Ball Dahlia; a strong grower and free bloomer. Pure white flower and good keeper in water when cut. Postpaid, 35c each; 3 for 85c.

Single or Century Dahlias

CARDINAL CENTURY—An improved Single Dahlia. These have but one row of petals, generally eight, resembling Cosmos, but much larger and are very free flowering and fine for cutting. Flower is a clear rich cardinal red, large and splendid in form. Postpaid, 35c each; 3 for 85c.

YELLOW CENTURY—A magnificent yellow of largest size, beautiful form and a profuse bloomer on long stiff stems. Postpaid, 35c each; 3 for 85c.

Mixed Dahlias

Our mixtures are made from selected varieties and contain many more kinds than we list. Double White, Red, Yellow, Pink, Varigated, and all colors mixed. Postpaid, 25c each; \$2.50 doz.

Gladioli

Attractive and easily grown summer bloomers, giving gorgeous effects in mixed beds, massed in large clumps, and when planted in clusters among shrubs. For a succession, plant at intervals from April till June. Plant 6 inches apart and 4 inches deep.



Ball or Show Dahlia

AMERICA—A beautiful lavender pink. The flowers are of largest size closely set together and are borne on strong spikes 2 to 3 ft. long. Extensively grown Gladioli for cut flowers. Postpaid, 3 for 25c; doz. 75c.

CHICAGO WHITE—The very best early white with lavender markings in the throat; early blooming and one of the leading varieties for cut flowers. Postpaid, 3 for 25c; doz. 75c.

MRS. FRANCIS KING—Brilliant flaming pink blazed with vermilion red. Flowers are carried on long, artistic spikes. A splendid cut flower and excellent keeper. Postpaid, 3 for 25c; doz. 85c.

MRS. FRANK PENDLETON—The flowers are of largest size, borne on strong straight spikes. In color a lovely salmon-pink with brilliant deep red blotches in the throat. A color combination rivaling many of the finest Orchids in its richness. Postpaid, 3 for 30c; doz. \$1.00.

SCHWABEN—A most meritorious variety of wonderful vigor, with strong erect spikes and large well expanded flowers of a clear canary yellow with a small blotch of deep garnet in the throat. Postpaid, 3 for 30c; doz. \$1.00.

GLADIOLI IN MIXTURE—Composed of high grade varieties and embracing a wide range of colors. Postpaid, 3 for 20c; doz. 65c; 100 for \$4.00.

SUMMER FLOWERING BULBS AND ROOTS

Tuberose Bulbs

This is one of the most fragrant flowers in cultivation and has a wide range of uses. It will make a good pot plant, can be bedded for cut flowers, or will make an ideal border plant. They are easy to grow and very popular with both florists and home gardeners. Plant outdoors in spring when ground is warm.

DOUBLE DWARF EXCELSIOR PEARL—This is the most popular variety. The flower spikes are about three feet tall and fully covered with fragrant double blossoms.

Postpaid, 3 for 15c; doz. 50c.

Caladium Esculentum

(Elephant's Ear)

One of the most effective plants in cultivation for beds, borders, or for planting out upon the lawn; they are used extensively in public parks where their decorative value is greatly appreciated. To obtain the best results should be planted where they will obtain plenty of water and an abundance of rich compost. When full size they stand six to ten feet high, and bear immense light green leaves, three to four feet long by two and one half wide. Plant when ground becomes warm, covering 3 inches deep.

First Size Bulbs—9 to 11 inches in circumference. Postpaid, 25c each; 3 for 65c; doz. \$2.25.

Second Size Bulbs—7 to 9 inches in circumference. Postpaid, 15c each; 3 for 35c; doz. \$1.25.

HARDY VEGETABLE PLANTS AND ROOTS

No plants or roots sent C. O. D. Please send remittance with order. Prices subject to change without notice and goods being unsold.

Cabbage Plants (Frost Proof)

EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD, CHARLESTON or LARGE TYPE WAKEFIELD and EARLY FLAT DUTCH—Prices by parcel post, postage paid. In lots of 100, 200, 300, or 400 plants at 50c per 100 plants; 500 plants for \$2.00; 1000 or more at \$3.50 per 1000 plants.

Orders are filled by the 100, not 250 or 350. These prices are for even quantities of one variety to package; if you order 200 of one variety and 300 of another variety you pay at the 100 rate.

Prices by express, buyer paying express charges. In lots of 1000 to 4000 plants at \$3.00 per 1000; 5000 or more at \$2.50 per 1000. Plants packed for express shipment, 1000 or 2000 plants of a variety to package. They weigh about 25 pounds per thousand plants, packed for shipment.

Cauliflower (Double Rooted)

SNOWBALL EXTRA EARLY ERFURT and DRY WEATHER—Postpaid, doz., 40c; 50 for \$1.50; 100 for \$2.75.

Celery (Double Rooted)

WHITE PLUME, GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING, GIANT PASCAL and WINTER QUEEN PLANTS—Not ready until after June 15th. Postpaid, 50 for 70c; 100 for \$1.25.

Egg Plant (Double Rooted)

NEW YORK IMPROVED SPINELESS AND BLACK BEAUTY—Postpaid, doz., 40c; 50 for \$1.50; 100 for \$2.75.

Peppers (Double Rooted)

RUBY KING, CHINESE GIANT, BELL or BULL NOSE, PIMENTO (SWEET PEPPER) and LONG RED CAYENNE (HOT PEPPER)—Postpaid, doz., 45c; 50 for \$1.75; 100 for \$3.50.

Sweet Potatoes

SOUTHERN QUEEN, TEXAS WHITE, NANCY HALL AND PORTO RICO—Postpaid, 100 for 45c; 500 for \$2.00; 1000 for \$3.75. Prices are for even quantities of one variety.

Tomatoes (Double Rooted)

Please refer to Page 25 for varieties handled. In ordering please state your first, second and third choice as we are frequently sold out and unable to secure particular varieties.

Following prices are for even quantities of one variety.

Postpaid, doz, 40c; 50 for \$1.50; 100 for \$2.75.

Asparagus Roots

PALMETTO (2 years old), Postpaid, 50 for \$1.25; 100 for \$2.00; 500 for \$7.50. Not prepaid, 50 for \$1.00; 100 for \$1.75; 500 for \$7.00; 1000 for \$12.50.

WASHINGTON (2 years old). Postpaid, 50 for \$1.50; 100 for \$2.25; 500 for \$10.00. Not prepaid, 50 for \$1.25; 100 for \$2.25; 500 for \$9.50; 1000 for \$17.00.

Horse Radish Roots

Postpaid, dozen, 40; 50 for 85c; 100 for \$1.50.

Rhubarb Roots

Do best in a moist or shady place; set out early in the spring or fall in deep, well worked soil, 4 ft. apart each way. Mix freely with manure or coarse litter. A barrel placed over the plants gives ideal protection from the sun and produces longer and more tender stalks. The best stems are produced the second year, but it continues to produce for several years. Apply plenty of manure; sheep manure is a splendid fertilizer. Postpaid, 25c each; 3 for 60c; doz., \$2.25.

SELECTED FLOWER SEED



GENERAL CULTURAL DIRECTIONS FOR FLOWER SEEDS—Most flower seeds germinate in a rather light sandy loam, exposed to the sun, while a few are benefitted by partial shade. Nearly all hardy seeds vegetate better when planted in early spring as soon as the soil can be worked easily and has become warm.

A general rule for the seed-bed is to have the soil rich, level, and worked finely. Sow the seed evenly in the rows, cover with the finest of soil, about three times the diameter of the seed, and press the soil firmly over the seed. The soil should never become dry after the seeds have swelled; for if it does, they will be pretty sure to fail.

After the seeds are up, care must be taken to give them plenty of air and moisture, and yet not too much water, or they will "damp-off" (rot at the top of the ground). When transplanted to the bed or border, water frequently until established.

PULVERIZED SHEEP MANURE—Is the best fertilizer to use outdoors.

STIM-U-PLANT—An odorless plant food having a high percentage of nitrogen and phosphoric acid, is best adapted for use in doors.

Alyssum (Sweet Alyssum)

A free-flowering annual of quick, low growing habit producing white flowers which begin to bloom early in the spring, continuing throughout the season. Sweet Alyssum is an excellent border plant, as it is of close, compact habit and uniform in height. It is also desirable for hanging baskets or vases, trailing over the sides and producing a profusion of fragrant blooms. It does well in almost any kind of soil and is used extensively in rock gardens or for pot culture. Prefers a sunny location and a soil which has good drainage.

Sow the seed thinly early in the spring in shallow drills where the plants are to stand, covering thinly with fine soil. Thin the young plants to stand 4 inches apart.

Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c.

Amaranthus

LOVE LIES BLEEDING—Brilliant foliaged annuals growing 3 to 5 feet high, bearing blood-red flowers. Useful in borders of tall plants or for the center of large beds. They thrive best in a hot sunny location, not too rich soil and should be given sufficient room to develop their full beauty. Sow seed in open ground after all danger of cold is past or start indoors to set out later. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c.

Ageratum (Floss Flower)

One of the best bedding hardy annuals producing a sheet of bloom from early summer till frost. Unlike many bedding plants, their flowers are not liable to be spoiled by rain, nor does the color fade out. Easily raised from seed, which is usually started in a hotbed or window and transferred to the open ground in May. Can also be sown outdoors in May. A sowing in September will give plants to bloom all winter.

BLUE PERFECTION—This is the darkest colored of all large flowering Ageratums. Color deep amethyst-blue, compact growth; fine bedder. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 35c.

Asters

Are one of the most popular hardy annuals valuable alike for garden decoration or cutting. Sow either in the open ground in May or in March or April in cold frames or in pots and boxes in the house, covering the seed with about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch of good soil. When the plants are strong enough, transplant about 18 inches apart in deeply dug, well prepared beds in sunny locations.

VICTORIA—A medium early Aster, very free flowering and double. It has the largest assortment of colors. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c.

GIANT CREGO OR COMET—This mid-season or late variety is considered as being one of the best Asters yet introduced. The flowers are of largest size and exceptionally graceful form with very long petals which are decidedly curled and twisted. They are abundantly produced on long, strong stems and are unsurpassed for cutting. The plants are of branching habit and very vigorous in growth. Also known as Ostrich Plume because of the very attractive light, feathery appearance. Choice mixed colors.

Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c.

SEMPLE'S LATE BRANCHING—The largest and finest of all Asters, also one of the latest. A strong grower producing beautiful flowers in late summer. We offer the following colors: Pink, White and Lavender, also mixed colors. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c.

AMERICAN BEAUTY ASTERS—These plants make a rounded bush $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet tall, bearing immense flowers which measure 4 to 5 inches in diameter. These wonderful blooms are borne on strong stems, much longer and heavier than the earlier varieties. They start blooming after many other Asters have practically finished and will stand a great deal of heavy frost. Also known as Peony Flowered.

Mixed colors, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c.

SELECTED FLOWER SEED—Continued

Baby's Breath—Gypsophila

A quick-growing annual with myriads of small, open, bell-shaped white flowers borne in great profusion. It does well in almost any soil in an open situation, and is much esteemed for bunching with other flowers, adding grace and lightness to any bouquet. The plants grow 10 to 15 inches high, and the rows can be planted quite closely together. Sow the seed the latter part of April where the plants are to bloom and cultivate freely to preserve the moisture.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c.

Bachelor's Button or Double Cornflower

This variety of *Centaurea* is of the easiest culture and thrives well in any ordinary garden soil. They do best if sown as early in the spring as the ground can be worked into a fine loose condition. In a sunny and airy location they will bloom from June until frost. The plants grow 15 to 24 inches tall and make a fine show in the garden, besides producing excellent cut flowers. Cover seed about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep, thin to 3 or 4 inches apart. Flowers should be kept picked so as to prevent plants exhausting themselves by seeding.

DOUBLE BLUE—Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

Balsam

LADY SLIPPER, OR TOUCH-ME-NOT

One of the oldest and best known summer blooming annuals of easy culture. Desirable for garden or pot culture. Balsams need rich soil, hot sun, and plenty of water. Sow the seed half an inch deep in window boxes or hot beds early, or in the open ground in May, and transplant when two or three inches in height. Stimulate by weekly applications of liquid sheep manure. The delicate flowers of waxy texture are borne along the stems among the leaves.

DOUBLE MIXED COLORS—Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

Begonias

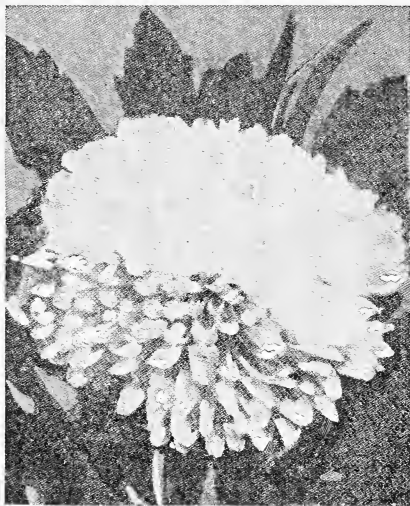
Few plants which can be grown so readily from seed will afford such a profusion and brilliancy of flowers as these tender perennials. Start the seed indoors any time during February, March, or April, and transplant to the open ground the middle of May. The seed is very fine and should be pressed into the ground without covering.

BURPEE'S SPECIAL MIXTURE—This mixture is the finest that can be had anywhere. Pkt. 10c; 1-64 oz. 50c; 1-32 oz. 95c.

Calendula—Pot Marigold

A well-known, old-fashioned annual that has long been in favor; useful for borders and beds; and are now largely used by florists for cut flowers. They are of easy culture, succeeding in almost any soil and are in bloom from early summer till frost. Plants are one and one-half to two feet high. For the best results plant seed early indoors and transplant to place when danger from frost is past. Satisfactory results may also be obtained from sowings made out of doors after ground is warm and dry. Plants should be thinned to twelve inches apart in the row.

DOUBLE MIXED—A complete mixture of all colors with orange predominating. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c.



Aster

Calliopsis

A showy and beautiful free-flowering annual, of the easiest culture, doing well in any sunny position, blooming all summer, and excellent for cutting and massing. It is best to sow them where they are to bloom, thinning out to stand 8 inches to 12 inches apart. By keeping the old flowers cut off the flowering season can be lengthened until late autumn.

TALL MIXTURE—Contains a great number of large and small flowering varieties. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

Candytuft

A hardy dwarf annual of easiest culture; free-blooming, showy, and useful for beds, borders and edgings. Height one foot. Sow seeds where plants are to bloom in rows 8 in. apart, thinning out to afford plenty of room, as they branch freely.

UMBELLATA MIXED—Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

Canna Seed—Indian Shot

Very showy plants, having large tropical foliage surmounted by handsome spikes of blooms in many glowing colors. Fine plants can easily be raised from seed started in pots indoors during March and set in the open during May. Soak seeds in lukewarm water until they show evidence of swelling. The roots must be lifted in the fall and stored in dry soil in a cool but frost-proof place.

IMPROVED LARGE-FLOWERING, MIXED—Seed saved from the newest and best varieties, which will produce strong sturdy plants with large flowers. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c.

CANNA ROOTS are listed on page 27.

Carnation

These very popular favorites are valuable for culture in the open ground in summer and for pot culture in winter. Seeds of the Marguerite type sown in the spring, will, by August, produce plants that will be full of bloom until frost takes them; or they may be cut back, potted, and carried over winter in a cool room. Especially desirable for bedding and for cutting. Seed may be sown outdoors early in spring, using well pulverized soil, preferably sandy loam. Make rows one foot apart and cover seed with one-fourth inch of fine soil firmly pressed down. When two inches high, thin to eight or ten inches.

MARGUERITE—Mixed colors; pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

SELECTED FLOWER SEED—Continued

Chrysanthemums

These are altogether different from the large flowered Chrysanthemums grown by florists. They are hardy annuals from Northern Africa. The foliage is a rich dark green, finely cut and quite ornamental. The plants grow 12 to 18 inches high, and produce Daisy-like flowers of many bright colorings. Sow seed thinly in shallow drills early in the spring. They bloom profusely from July until October.

CORONARIUM, DOUBLE MIXED—Compact bushy growth, about 18 inches in height. The flowers are quite double, and range from white to orange. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

Cockscomb

Free-blooming annuals, growing best in rather light soil, not too rich; make grand border plants and are attractive for pots. Seed can be sown under cover in early spring and planted out in May, or may be sown out of doors in May.

DWARF, MIXED—This is a well-composed mixture belonging to the dwarf type. It contains bright shades of pink, yellow, scarlet, and crimson, with light and dark foliage. Excellent for bedding or cutting. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 45c.

Coleus

Magnificent ornamental foliage plants for house or garden culture. The leaves are of many shapes, and the shades and colors are of remarkable beauty. Sow in shallow pots in rich light soil. Cover the seed lightly with earth and keep the plants in an even moist temperature. Transplant to the open ground in bed or border as soon as danger of frost is over, and in a shady sheltered situation. For house plants seed may be sown indoors in fall. Tender perennial plants about one to two feet high.

LARGE LEAVED MIXED—This fine mixture of Coleus contains a wonderful assortment of different types and different colors. The plants are all of tall strong growing habit, and the leaves are exceptionally bright in color. Pkt. 15c; 1-32 oz. 45c.

Columbine or Aquilegia

Charming hardy plants, bearing in countless numbers through May and June exquisite clear, blue, white, rose, yellow, purple and striped blossoms. For planting in permanent borders or edges of shrubbery this old-fashioned favorite is one of the best. They thrive well with ordinary garden culture, but do best in partially shaded nooks. Few hardy perennials are so easily grown from seed. Will bloom first season if sown very early. Sow the seed which is of rather slow germination, in open ground early in spring in any rich, well drained garden soil. In permanent bed plants should have at least one foot each way. Keep clear of weeds and give each year a dressing of well rotted manure or sheep fertilizer. Seed may also be sown outdoors in fall. Hardy herbaceous perennials; two to three feet high.

LONG SPURRED HYBRIDS—Pkt., 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 60c.

Coreopsis or Perennial Calliopsis

This is one of the finest of hardy plants, with large, showy bright yellow flowers, produced in the greatest abundance from June till frost. As a cut flower they stand near the head among hardy plants, having long stems and lasting in good condition a week or more. Easily grown from seed, flowering the first year if sown early. Sow outdoors early in spring where plants are wanted to bloom, covering seed one-half inch deep; thin to two feet apart. For earlier bloom sow indoors and transplant.

GRANDIFLORA—Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 55c.



Bachelor's Button or Cornflower

Cosmos

Beautiful autumn-blooming, hardy and rapid-growing annuals. They produce beautiful flowers in pure white, pink and crimson shades, furnishing an abundance of cut blooms for autumn decoration when other flowers are scarce.

Sow outdoors early in spring in rather light soil, not too rich, and preferably in a sunny situation. Cover the seed with one-fourth to one-half inch of fine soil firmly pressed down. If planted in rows, make the rows about two feet apart and when the young plants are well up, thin from four to six inches apart in the row.

EARLY-FLOWERING MIXED—This new strain of early-flowering Cosmos is very valuable for cooler sections as it will be in full bloom two weeks before the late-flowering varieties open up. The flowers are of enormous size, measuring 3 inches or more in diameter. The plants grow 5 to 6 feet high and are covered with magnificent flowers during the fall until frost. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 45c.

LATE-FLOWERING, MIXED—The late-flowering strain of Cosmos has flowers of immense size, measuring close to 4 inches in diameter. Will begin blooming ten days to two weeks after the early-flowering varieties and make a most magnificent show in any garden. The plants are strong and robust, growing 5 to 6 feet in height. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 35c.

Dahlia Seed

Dahlias can easily be grown from seed. If seed is planted early indoors and transplanted after danger of frost is past, many plants will bloom the first year. They produce their flowers in great abundance from August until frost. These half hardy perennials form roots which should be dug in the fall, allowed to dry and then stored in a frost proof place.

LARGE FLOWERED DOUBLE—A wonderful assortment of fine colors. Blooms all very large and double. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

CACTUS-FLOWERED MIXED—A well known and very popular type. Flowers are double of large size and many colors. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 90c.

SELECTED FLOWER SEED—Continued

Daisies

SWAN RIVER DAISY—Free flowering, dwarf-growing annuals; covered during the greater part of the summer with a profusion of pretty blue or white flowers, suitable for edgings, small beds or pot culture; 9 inches tall. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 45c.

ENGLISH DAISY or BELLIS—A favorite perennial plant, which will stand the winter if given the protection of a few leaves or litter; in bloom from early spring until well on in the summer. Usually sown in August, but can be sown in spring, and for best results should be sown each year; grows 4 inches tall. White and various shades of rose and red mixed in double flowers. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 45c.

SHASTA DAISY—Splendid perennial plants with large single white flowers with yellow centers. The flowers are borne on long stems and are excellent for cutting. The plants produce an abundance of bloom, making them very desirable for the hardy border. Seed may be sown in the open ground early in spring but better results are usually obtained from sowings made in boxes indoors and plants set out after they have made some growth. Well pulverized soil, preferably sandy loam, should be used and the seed covered one fourth inch. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 35c.

Delphinium (Hardy Perennial Larkspur)

One of the most exquisite flowers. Very effective planted in beds or masses or in borders. If picked freely and not allowed to go to seed, they will continue blooming all summer. Sow the seeds in early spring indoors or in hotbeds in shallow boxes. When the seedlings are about three-quarters of an inch high, transplant to flats three or four inches apart each way, transferring them to the open ground when the weather is suitable $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet apart each way.

CHOICE MIXED—Beautiful long spikes, ranging from almost white through the various shades of blue to rich royal purple. Pkt., 10c; 1-16 oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 65c.

Dianthus or Pinks

Few flowers can equal these annuals in beauty and profusion of blooms. They are easily grown and do well in almost any kind of soil and location. They make their finest display in a fairly heavy and fertile soil, developing into handsome plants which are simply covered with blooms all during late summer and fall. Height, 12 inches. Sow the seed the middle of April in the open.

DOUBLE CHINA (Pinks)—Handsome clusters of small double flowers of all colors, mostly edged with white. A strong-growing variety, unexcelled for borders, beds, or for cutting. Planted in spring, they bloom profusely during late summer and fall. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 35c.

Dusty Miller

This popular annual is a foliage variety of *Centaurea*, growing about 12 inches tall and having finely cut silvery gray foliage and of graceful drooping habit of growth. Fine for bedding, vases, hanging baskets and pots; also extensively used for margins. As an edging to a bed of dark-leaved Cannas or Scarlet Sage these are particularly effective. Sow the seed early indoors, and transplant in May or sow outdoors when ground is warm. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 65c.

Feverfew

An old garden favorite with dark green finely cut foliage, throwing up clusters of pure white double flowers. A hardy annual 12 to 15 inches high. Sow the seed outdoors the latter part of April. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.

Forget-Me-Not

This is a favorite old-fashioned flower, bearing in profusion, especially in fall and spring, clusters of dainty blue five-petalled blossoms. It thrives well in the shade or open border but flourishes best in a moist, shady situation.

For bloom the first year sow indoors in February or March, and transplant as soon as the ground is warm enough, or sow outdoors as early as possible, covering seed one-half inch deep; thin to six inches apart. Seed may also be sown in fall. Hardy perennial but usually does better if given some protection during winter.

ALPESTRIS, BLUE—Dwarf, free-flowering bushes. Excellent for borders or beds. Light blue flowers standing out sharply from the rich green foliage. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 35c.

Four-O'clock or Marvel-of-Peru

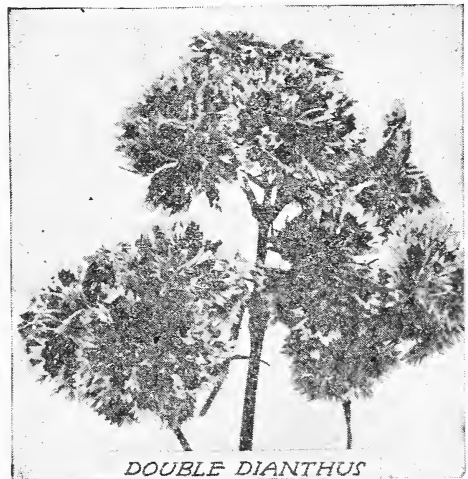
Large and beautiful, old-fashioned plants of erect bushy habit, about 2 ft. high, which produce in profusion a succession of brilliantly colored tube-shaped flowers, that open about four o'clock in the afternoon, remaining open all night and usually are closed before noon the next day. The flowers are red, white, yellow, or are striped and blotched in shades of these colors. A hardy annual. Very desirable for borders, along a wire fence, or as the background of a flower garden, blooming during the late summer and autumn. Sow seed in spring in open ground after danger of frost is over, covering one-half inch deep. For best development allow two or three feet apart each way.

TALL MIXED—A fine mixture of many bright colors. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c; oz. 25c.

Foxglove or Digitalis

Beautiful tall spikes of white, pink, rose, and mottled flowers. Grows 3 to 4 feet high. It is a stately plant and useful for planting in the mixed border. Seed may be sown outdoors after danger from frost is over, but for best results start in boxes and transplant. The seed is very small and should be covered lightly and kept moist until plants are well established, when they should be transplanted to two feet apart. May be sown outdoors in fall. Hardy biennial or perennial, usually blooming the second season.

FINE MIXED—Pkt. 10c; 1-16 oz. 30c.



DOUBLE DIANTHUS

SELECTED FLOWER SEED—Continued

Gaillardia or Blanket Flower

Remarkable for the profusion, size and brilliancy of their flowers. They grow about 1½ feet tall and continue in bloom from early summer till November. Excellent for beds, borders or for cutting. They thrive in almost any soil, require little or no protection and take care of themselves. Sow seed out doors early in spring; cover one-fourth inch deep. Make rows eighteen inches apart and thin eight to ten inches apart in the row; or a longer season of bloom may be secured by planting in frames and transplanting.

PERENNIAL HYBRIDS—Beautiful large flowers with yellow tips and crimson centers.

Pkt. 10c; ⅓ oz. 25c; ¼ oz. 45c.

Hollyhock

One of the finest tall flowering hardy perennial border plants. The foliage is an unusually attractive shade of green from which grow bold spikes of peony like blooms in exquisite shades and colorings. Sow seed in June or July, in open ground and in the autumn transplant to permanent position two to three feet apart. The following summer they will bloom. The double varieties are hardy perennials; about 6 feet high.

DOUBLE MIXED—A selection of the best colors that will help to set off any garden. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; ⅓ oz. 35c.

Larkspur

Quick growing and free-flowing annuals which produce stiffly erect spikes of beautiful flowers in great profusion. They are strictly annuals, being distinct from the Delphinium or Hardy Larkspurs in this respect. Sow seed ¼ inch deep as early in the spring as possible where they are to bloom. When the young plants are well started, thin out or transplant to stand 6 to 12 inches apart. Very showy and easily cultivated.

The plants do best in cool and moist ground. Larkspurs are admirably adapted for borders or beds, but they are also very useful for cutting.

CHOICE MIXED—Contains a mixture of the best tall annual Larkspur about 3 feet high and in fine color shades. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.

Heliotrope

Half hardy perennial; 1½ to 2 feet high. Splendid border and bedding plants, highly esteemed for the fragrance of their branching clusters of small flowers. The seed is hard to start and should be sown early in the spring, in mellow soil indoors, and when plants are one to two inches high, put into pots. Transplant to bed when three to four inches high. While it is a perennial it will not stand any frost and is therefore started afresh every year, unless plants are removed to the house before frost comes. Can be started from cuttings.

GIANT HYBRIDS MIXED—Clusters measure 10 to 15 inches across. Their fragrance is delightful and pronounced. The colors range from white through shades of violet and blue.

Pkt. 10c; 1-16 oz. 30c; ⅓ oz. 50c.

Lobelia

These half hardy annuals, usually about six inches high are charming plants, well adapted for bedding, pots or rockeries. They make a neat edging for beds of white star-like flowers and are very effective in masses, being covered with flowers a long time. The flowers are usually blue with lighter center and are borne in neat clusters, each irregularly lobed flower being about five-eighths inch across. Seed may be sown outdoors after danger of frost is over; or start the plants in pots in greenhouse or hotbed, early in spring and transplant in May to place outdoors. Cover seed very lightly.

FINEST MIXED VARIETIES—Pkt. 10c; ⅓ oz. 25c.



Select Tall Mixed Nasturtium

"Love-in-a-Mist"—Nigella

One of the prettiest old-fashioned annuals. It will grow well even under adverse weather conditions and withstands considerable heat and drought. The flowers come in blue and in white, and the thin, moss-like foliage runs close up to the blooms. The large seed-pods are quite ornamental and attractive. Nigella is wonderfully well adapted for mass planting or for making borders, and it is just as good as a cut-flower. Sow in April or May in light soil and thin to stand 10 inches apart. The plants grow 12 to 15 inches high.

DOUBLE MIXED—Attractive blue and pure white flowers, followed by curiously shaped seed-pods. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c; ½ oz. 25c.

Mexican Fire Bush or Kochia

This most popular ornamental annual is also known as Summer Cypress or Burning Bush. Makes a pyramidal-shaped, cypress-like bush two to three feet tall, with feathery light green foliage, deepening until it becomes a lovely crimson hue about September. Excellent for hedges along garden walks. Sow outdoors early in spring, covering one-fourth inch deep. Make the rows two feet apart and thin eighteen inches apart. For earlier blooming start indoors and transplant to open ground. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c.

SELECTED FLOWER SEED—Continued**Marigold****Marigold**

No flower garden seems complete without this fine old-fashioned garden plant with its brilliant displays of yellow and orange, both tall and dwarf sorts, and with finely cut or entire bright green foliage. The African varieties are tall, usually one and one-half to three feet, and are well adapted for large beds, backgrounds or mixed borders, while the French are more dwarf and are often used for borders and pot culture as well as bedding.

For best results start seed early indoors and transplant six inches apart when danger from frost is over, but good blooms of both varieties of Marigold are often successfully obtained from seed planted in the open ground after danger from frost is past. Make the rows one foot apart. Use well pulverized soil, preferably light sandy loam and cover the seed with about one-fourth inch of fine soil firmly pressed down. When about two inches high, thin six to twelve inches. Hardy annuals; in bloom till frost comes.

AFRICAN DOUBLE, MIXED—A well-balanced mixture. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

FRENCH DOUBLE, MIXED—A complete mixture of Dwarf French Marigolds, which will make a beautiful bed. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

Mignonette

A well known hardy annual, growing one foot high and producing dense cone-shaped flower-spikes. It is often used for cutting to combine in bouquets with other more pretentious flowers lacking its delicate and pleasing fragrance. Seed is usually sown outdoors after danger of frost is over and if sown at intervals in spring and early summer a succession of bloom, under favorable conditions, is assured till frost. Well pulverized soil, preferably light sandy loam, should be used and the seed covered one-fourth inch deep. Make rows one foot apart; thin to six inches. For very early blooming seed may be sown in the fall, or started indoors and transplanted. May also be grown in pots.

CHOICE MIXED—Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

Nasturtium

For ease of culture, duration of bloom, brilliancy of coloring and general excellence, nothing excels these hardy annuals. All they need is a moderately good soil in a well-drained sunny position, and from within a few weeks from the time they are sown until hard frost comes there is an endless profusion of blossoms. Sow seed 2 inches deep and thin plants to 8 inches apart for Dwarf Varieties and 16 to 20 inches apart for Tall or Climbing Varieties. One ounce sows 15 ft. of row.

TALL VARIETIES MIXED—Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50.

DWARF VARIETIES MIXED—Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

Poppies

These most beautiful hardy annuals and perennials are of easy and quick growth. Their gorgeous flowers are borne throughout the summer.

As early in spring as ground can be worked sow the seed, which is quite small, where the flowers are to bloom as the annual varieties do not bear transplanting. Pulverized soil, preferably light sandy loam, should be used. Make rows fifteen inches apart and cover seed one-fourth inch deep. When two inches high, thin from six inches to one foot. To insure continuous bloom during a long season the flowers should be cut regularly and no seed pods allowed to form.

CALIFORNIA POPPY—*Eschscholtzia* (mixed colors)—This hardy annual growing one foot high is especially valuable for growing in flower beds or borders, also for cut flowers. This is a well balanced mixture of fine varieties of California Poppy producing bright showy flowers. Sow where plants are to bloom.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

SHIRLEY, DOUBLE HYBRIDS—These beautiful new hardy annuals produce large double and semi-double flowers in a wonderful range of colors. They are remarkable for their delicate shades of rose and salmon. 15 inches high.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

DOUBLE PEONY-FLOWERED, MIXED—Large double flowers of all colors, borne most profusely. They are hardy annuals and closely resemble a small Peony. About 2 ft. high.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c.

ICELAND POPPIES—While these are hardy perennials, they flower the first year from seed, blooming almost as quickly as the annual sorts. They are of graceful neat habit, with bright green fernlike foliage, formed in tufts, from which issues slender stalks from 12 to 18 inches high, bearing their brilliant flowers in endless profusion; most useful for cutting, for which purpose pick when in bud, and, if the seed pods are picked off, continue in flower the entire season. They remain evergreen throughout the winter, coming into bloom early the following spring. Mixed colors in shades of yellow, white and orange scarlet. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c;

ORIENTAL POPPIES—These hardy perennials should be sown in early spring in the open ground as soon as it is fit to work. The plants disappear during July and August, appearing again as soon as the weather gets cool. When this fall growth starts is the time they should be transplanted to their permanent bed. It is well to mark the places they are planted with a stake to insure the roots against disturbance during their annual resting period.

The blooms are carried on long heavy stems about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. Mixed colors ranging from orange to scarlet pink. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c.

SELECTED FLOWER SEED—Continued

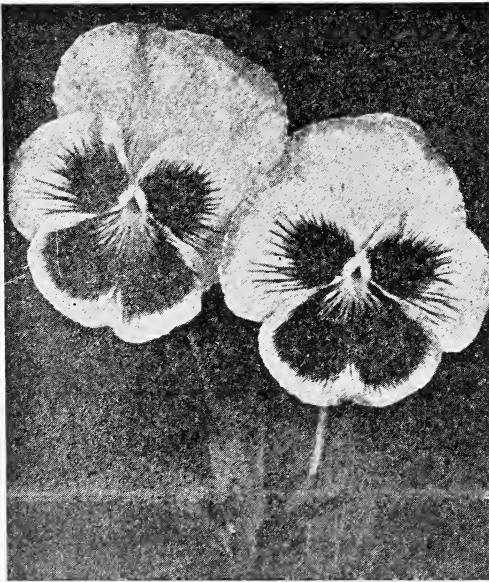
Pansies

These well known hardy perennials are usually grown as annuals or biennials. They are not hard to cultivate and bloom profusely for many months.

Seed may be sown indoors very early in spring, or a little later in the open ground, and transplanted when an inch high. Such plants will commence to bloom in June. If sown in July, the plants will bloom in the fall, or if sown in September, the following spring. Well pulverized soil should be used and the seeds covered one-eighth to one-fourth inch deep with fine soil firmly pressed down. The largest and best flowers are produced by young plants which have been grown rather slowly in a partially shaded situation, and in very rich soil; coolness and moisture are necessary. A situation sheltered from high winds and exposed to the morning sun is most favorable and frequent sprinklings are advantageous. Grown indoors pansies make a good winter blooming pot plant.

GIANT TRIMARDEAU MIXED—This variety produces as large pansies as can be grown. Flowers of richest, most varied shades, well rounded form and generally marked with three large blotches. Plants very hardy and vigorous.

Pkt. 10c; 1-16 oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 65c.



Giant Trimardeau Pansies

Phlox Drummondii

Nothing can surpass these beautiful annuals in the magnificent display of their many and brilliantly colored flowers. Sown in the open ground in the early spring or fall, they come into flower in June, and are literally covered with bloom till frost. Use well pulverized soil, preferably sandy loam. Make the rows one foot to fifteen inches apart and cover the seed with one-fourth inch of fine soil firmly pressed down. When two inches high, thin six to eight inches apart. Plants compact, bushy, usually about one foot high.

FINE MIXED—Is composed of the finest and most distinct varieties and will give a greatly varied assortment of brilliant colors. The trusses are large, well rounded, and closely formed, and the individual florets are of the largest size. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 45c.

Petunia

These tender perennials blooming the first year and growing about one and one-half feet high, are unsurpassed for massing in beds. They are also used along walks and driveways and are often grown in window boxes. Their richness of color, duration of bloom and culture will always make them popular. They endure drought exceptionally well. The seed may be sown outside in well prepared ground early in May; to facilitate sowing the seed may be mixed with sand or dry soil; scatter the mixture and just press in the ground. Thin the seedlings to 8 to 12 inches apart. It is an advantage to sow the seed which is very fine and costly, early in boxes in the house or hotbed for window boxes, baskets and also for bedding out.

BURPEE'S DEFIANCE—This strain of Petunias has a reputation for enormous size and range of colors. The colors are indescribably rich and varied, including many fine self colors and a good assortment of mottled, striped, blotched, and veined flowers. Pkt. 25c; 2 for 45c.

HYBRIDA, MIXED—A fine mixture of all bedding varieties and many others belonging to this class. Pkt. 10c; 1-16 oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

Portulaca

(Sun Plant or Rose Moss)

A beautiful and showy annual, unsurpassed in brilliancy. The plants are low-growing and creep along the ground. They thrive well in almost any location and can withstand the hottest summer weather. The finest flowers are produced the latter part of August and in September, when there are heavy dews at night. Sow seed outdoors, after weather is warm and settled, where the plants are to stand in rows one foot apart. They should have a sunny situation. Well pulverized soil should be used but it does not need to be rich. Cover seed about one-eighth inch deep. Thin to two inches apart. For massed beds seed can be sown broadcast, the soil sifted on and the whole bed carefully pressed with a board.

DOUBLE MIXED. Is unsurpassed for brilliancy and beauty. Pkt. 10c; 1-16 oz. 30c.

Salpiglossis or Velvet Flower

These Petunia like flowers are very showy bedding or border plants with richly colored, funnel-shaped flowers which are borne on long graceful stems. The flowers of purple, scarlet, crimson, yellow, buff, blue or almost black are beautifully veined or penciled. They are produced abundantly during the entire summer, and are certainly worthy of more general cultivation than they have heretofore had. As they lend themselves readily to artistic arrangement they are very desirable for cut flowers. They are easily grown and are most desirable for beds or borders.

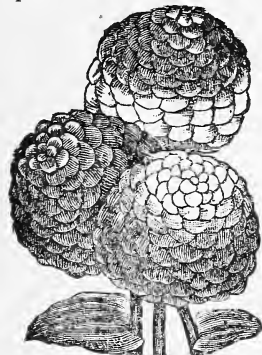
For early blooming seed may be started indoors as early as the middle of March and the young plants set out in the garden one foot apart, or seed may be sown outdoors after settled warm weather. Blooms from August to October. Half hardy annual; about two feet high.

FINEST MIXED—Flowers of many beautiful shades, finely veined or penciled. A choice mixture of large flowering varieties. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

SELECTED FLOWER SEED—Continued

Scarlet Sage or Salvia

The well-known Scarlet Sage is a handsome flowering, tender perennial of branching, bush-like growth. To have Salvia in bloom early in summer, the seed should be sown in March, in boxes of light rich soil, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep; placed in a warm, sunny window and when the young plants are well started, they should be set in pots and kept growing rapidly until the nights are warm. Then they should be planted 3 feet apart in the flower-bed.



Zinnia

SPLENDENS (Large Flowering Scarlet Sage). This is by far the largest-flowering variety of Scarlet Sage. Well-grown plants measure 4 feet across and 3 to 4 feet high. Pkt. 10c; 1-16 oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

Snapdragon or Antirrhinum

Antirrhinums or Snapdragons are now receiving the attention they deserve. They are undoubtedly one of the best cut flowers which can readily be grown

from seed, while for beds or borders they are a constant source of pleasure, being in flower all the time. For blooms the first season outdoors, sow seed very early under glass and transplant to open border as soon as the ground is warm and dry, in rich loamy soil in a sunny situation, setting one foot apart each way and giving them plenty of water; or sow seed in August or September and cover plants with a mulch on approach of cold weather. These fall-sown plants may be transplanted into pots and flowered in the house, and in this case give them the same temperature and treatment as geraniums. The Snapdragon, like most perennials and biennials which bloom the first year, is treated like an annual and sown every year.

HALF DWARF MIXED—A complete mixture of the tallest of this variety growing about 15 inches high. Covered with magnificent spikes in brilliant colors. Pkt. 10c; 1-16 oz. 30c.

Stocks or Giliflower

The Stock is one of the most popular annuals, either for bedding or pot culture; for brilliancy and diversity of color, fragrance, profusion and duration of bloom it is unsurpassed. Sow outdoors early in spring, using well fertilized, carefully pulverized soil and cover seed with one-fourth inch of fine soil firmly pressed down. Make the rows fifteen inches apart; thin to six inches apart. For earlier blooming start indoors and transplant.

TEN WEEKS MIXED—A large flowering, early blooming variety of many fine color shades. Height 15 inches. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

CUT AND COME AGAIN—Beautiful pure white double flowers borne on fine strong stems. Particularly fine for cutting. Grows 18 inches tall. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

Straw Flower or Everlasting

Large full, double daisy-like flower heads with prominent center, produced in various shades of bright yellow and scarlet on stems of good length. Desirable as dried specimens and for use in making winter bouquets. For this purpose the flowers should be gathered when on the point of expanding. Sow early in spring; thin to one foot apart each way. Hardy annual; two to two and one-half feet high.

CHOICE MIXED—Contains all the brightest colors properly blended. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

Sunflowers

Hardy annuals, which grow readily in almost any soil but do best on unshaded land well supplied with moisture. Sow seed outdoors in spring after danger of frost is over, in rows two to three feet apart and cover about one-half inch deep. When the young plants are about four inches high, thin to 2 feet apart.

DOUBLE CHRYSANTHEMUM-FLOWERED.—The grandest of all double Sunflowers. Grows 7 feet high. Perfectly double; the color is the brightest golden yellow. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c.

MINIATURE—Covered with hundreds of small single flowers; of brightest yellow, of pyramidal growth, with bright neat foliage. Grows 3 feet tall. The flowers are fine for cutting. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30c; oz. 55c.

LARGE RUSSIAN—This has very large single heads borne at the top of a single unbranched stalk often 10 ft. tall. Used extensively for feeding poultry and is an excellent egg producer. Sow seed as soon as ground is fit for planting corn, in rows three to four feet apart and about one foot apart in row. Cultivate the same as corn. This variety will yield 1000 pounds or more of seed per acre. Sow 5 lbs. to the acre Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 35c. For larger quantities inquire for prices.

Sweet Peas

These attractive flowers should have a place in every garden. Their long blooming season extends from early summer until very hot dry weather and no other climber equals it for cutting either for use in bouquets or for table decoration.

CULTURE—Early in spring make a trench three to four inches deep in rich, mellow soil, so arranged that no water can stand in it and plant the seed in the bottom, covering at first only one inch deep. Sweet Peas are often a little difficult to start. If the soil is too dry they will remain a long time without germinating; if it is too wet and cold they will not sprout at all. In soils composed largely of clay, put about one inch of sand in the bottom of the trench and sow the seed on this, covering with more sand. Cover the row with a board to shed the rain and protect the soil from the hot sun but remove this as soon as the young plants appear. When the plants are two inches high, cultivate and as they grow gradually fill up the trench. When the plants are about five inches high it is desirable to furnish some support for the vines to run upon, preferably a wire netting firmly supported by stakes to prevent sagging, but strings or brush are often used with satisfactory results.

Early planting, thorough cultivation and plenty of fertilizer are necessary for best results. Roots should not be allowed to become too dry. Water should be applied thoroughly once or twice a week in dry weather, early in the morning or late evening.

Fall planting, usually after October 15th, has proven very successful in this section and often insures better growth and earlier blooming. Planting is the same as in spring except that the seed should be firmly covered with soil which should be somewhat ridged above the rows to improve drainage. In freezing weather the rows should be covered with a mulch of litter or manure which should gradually be removed upon the approach of warm weather.

The blooms should be picked before they form pods or the plants will soon stop flowering.

One ounce will plant a single row of 25 feet.

SPENCERS OR ORCHID FLOWERED, MIXED—The Spencers are of exceptionally large, size, and the general effect remarkably graceful and attractive. The plants are of vigorous growth and remain in bloom longer than the ordinary varieties and for this reason we are handling Spencers only. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

SELECTED FLOWER SEED—Continued

Sweet William

A well-known, attractive, free-flowering hardy perennial, growing about 1½ ft. high and producing a splendid effect in beds and borders with their rich and varied flowers. The colors are exceedingly varied, ranging from white through many shades of rose, lilac, red, carmine, crimson and maroon to nearly black, usually two shades to each plant. Sow outdoors very early in spring, preferably in rich, mellow soil, in rows one foot apart. Cover seed with one-fourth inch of fine soil firmly pressed down. When two inches high, thin to six inches apart. Seed can also be sown in fall. There are usually no flowers until the second season, but if seed is started very early under glass and transplanted, blooms may be had late in autumn. The old clumps may be divided but it is usually more satisfactory to start vigorous young plants each year.

SINGLE, MIXED—A splendid strain of all colors. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c; ¼ oz. 45c.

DOUBLE, MIXED—Fine double flowers in a great variety of colors. Excellent for beds or borders. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c; ¼ oz. 55c.

Verbena

One of the most popular flowers lending itself willingly to many uses. For beds, borders, mounds, vases and window boxes it is particularly fine, and is frequently used for an undergrowth to tall plants like lillies. Verbenas usually flower well from seed sown in open ground in May. Germination will be hastened if the seed is soaked in lukewarm water before planting. It is desirable to have the soil well fertilized and carefully pulverized. Cover seed about one-fourth inch deep. When the young plants have three or four leaves transplant in rows two feet apart and about twenty-four inches apart in the row, choosing preferably a sunny situation. Earlier blooming may be had if plants are started indoors and transplanted in the open ground after danger of killing frost is over. Half hardy perennial trailer, one foot high, usually treated as an annual.

MAMMOTH MIXED—Produces magnificent trusses in a wide variety of colors. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 35c; ¼ oz., 60c.

Wallflower

A favorite garden flower, producing large spikes of fragrant blooms of many colors. Useful for beds, borders and winter house plants. Sow early and transplant while small. As cold weather approaches put into pots for winter blooming. Tender perennial growing about 1½ ft. high.

FINE DOUBLE MIXED—The spikes are closely set with double flowers of many shades, including chocolate-brown, orange-purple, crimson, bright red, and many other fine colors. Pkt., 15c; 1-16 oz., 50c.

Wild Garden Flowers

Under this heading we offer a mixture of the easiest and surest growing flowers that can be sown broadcast or in drills and which, with little care, will produce a bright effect in places that otherwise would be nothing but a collection of unsightly weeds. This mixture will furnish an abundance of flowers for cutting. Sow the seed in well prepared open ground, when danger of cold weather is past, covering lightly with finely pulverized soil firmly pressed down. Keep the weeds out and water occasionally in dry weather. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 20c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.00.

Zinnia

An old garden favorite that has been greatly improved in recent years. Zinnias grow well and bloom freely even under the most adverse circumstances of location and weather, and may be counted upon for a continuous show of blooms from July until frost. Sow the seed early in spring, in open ground in good rich soil, in rows one and one-half feet apart, covering about ¼ inch deep. When the plants are one to two inches high, thin to six inches apart. Half hardy annual growing two to three feet tall. Start under glass for earlier blooming.

GIANT MAMMOTH MIXED—This magnificent large-flowered type is unsurpassed. The blooms are of immense size when well grown, averaging 3½ to 4½ inches in diameter and often 3 to 4 inches in depth. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 20c.

FLOWER PLANTS FOR BEDDING

Grown in pots and ready to be repotted or set outdoors. Following prices are by dozen, Postage paid, subject to change and stock being unsold. Six sold at dozen rate of one variety and one color. No order taken for less than six plants of one variety and color. Pots not included. No plants sent C. O. D. Please send remittance with order.

Abelia	\$1.50
Ageratum—Blue Perfection	1.50
Alyssum—Sweet	1.50
Amaranthus	1.50
Anthriscum—Snap Dragon	1.50
Asters, Best Varieties	1.50
Baby's Breath	1.50
Bachelors Button	1.50
Begonia—Everblooming, Red, White and Pink	1.75
Boston Ivy—Vine	1.50
Calendula—Pot Marigold	1.50
Candytuft	1.50
Cannas, The President, King Humbert, Shenandoah, Yellow King Humbert	1.75
Canterbury Bell—Pink, White and Blue	1.50
Cardinal Climber—Vines	1.50
Cobaea Scanders	1.75
Coleus, Bedding and Trailing Varieties	1.50
Cigar Plant	1.50
Clematis—Vine	1.50
Columbine—White, Yellow, Pink and Blue	1.50
Delphinium—Perennial Larkspur	1.50
Dianthus—Pinks	1.50

Dusty Miller	1.50
English Daisy—White and Pink	1.50
English Ivy	1.50
Ferns, Teddy, Jr., Boston Dwarf, Boston Big	
Plumosus Nanus, Springerii and Maiden Hair	2.00
Feverfew, White	1.50
Fox Glove—White, Pink, Rose and Purple	1.50
Fuchsia	1.50
Geraniums—Crimson, Dark Red, Crimson Bedder, Jeanne Veaud, Peach Blossom, Beauty, Salmon Pink, Pure White, Heliotrope, Light and Dark Blue, Parlor Ivy, Ivy Geranium	1.75
Hollyhocks—Double, Pink, White, Rose, Yellow and Red	1.50
Impatiens Sultani	1.50
Lantana, Bush and Trailing	1.50
Larkspur	1.50
Lobelia, Dwarf and Trailing	1.50
Marigold, French	1.50
Marigold, African, Large	1.50
Moonflower Vine	1.50
Pansy, Giant Trimardau	1.50
Petunia, Single and Double, Any Color	1.50
Salvia, Splendens	1.50
Sweet Lavender	1.50
Sweet William—White, Pink, Red, Maroon and Mixed	1.50
Verbena, Bedding, Lemon or Variegated	1.50
Violets	1.50
Wandering Jew Vines, Various Colors	1.50
Zinnia, Largest Flowering	1.50

VINES OR CLIMBING FLOWERS

Balloon Vine or "Love in a Puff"

A graceful tender annual climber, rapidly growing 6 to 10 feet high. Small white flowers, which eventually turn into a seed pod resembling a balloon and for this reason of great interest to children. Sow the seed outdoors in open ground early in spring. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c.

Black-Eyed Susan or Thunbergia

A half hardy annual and very elegant, slender-growing climber rapidly covering wire trellises and also useful for vases in the garden or house. Grows about 4 ft. high. They are very attractive if grown simply trailing on the ground. The flowers are white, light yellow and deep orange with a black eye. Blooms continuously from June until October. Sow the seed indoors in March or April or outdoors in May. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 30c.

Cardinal Climber

A rapid growing annual climber which if planted in a warm, sunny situation, will attain a height of twenty feet in a season. The brilliant scarlet flowers are not large, but are borne in such profusion as to almost cover the vines from top to bottom. They bloom all during summer and fall until frost. The foliage is quite dense and the leaves fringed. Seed is usually sown outdoors early in spring in the row where the plants are to remain. Cover seed one-half inch deep. Germination will be hastened if the soil is warm and kept in moist condition. Thin the young plants six to eight inches apart. If very early blooming is desired, seed should be started indoors. Pkt., 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 45c.

Castor Oil Bean—Ricinus

A half hardy annual growing 8 to 10 feet high and producing ornamental plants with palm like foliage and showy fruits, giving to the garden magnificent sub-tropical effects; even a single plant forming a pyramid of leaves. Also considered valuable as an aid in driving moles out of the garden.

Castor Oil Bean is a gross feeder and does best in rich moist soil.

CHOICE MIXED—Very beautiful and of tall, strong growing habit in many beautiful colors. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

Clematis-Paniculata

Splendid hardy perennial climber growing 12 to 15 feet and covered with a dense mass of pure white star-like fragrant flowers that bloom for several weeks. A fine climber for porches, etc., and very easily grown. Sow early in the spring in open ground covering seed lightly with finely pulverized soil firmly pressed down.

Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c.

Cobaea Scandens or Cathedral Bells

A half hardy perennial of rapid growth, attaining a height of 30 feet during the season; valuable for covering trellises, arbors, trunks of trees, etc.; will cling to any rough surface. Large, bell-shaped purple flowers. In sowing, place seeds edgewise and merely cover with light soil; to get early results start the seed indoors in March or April; or sow out-of-doors in May.

Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.

Morning Glory

A handsome showy climber of easy culture and suitable for covering arbors, windows, trellises, old stumps, etc. The flowers are most brilliant in the morning. Hardy annual, growing 15 ft. high. Seed is sown outdoors early in spring in row where plants are to remain. Well pulverized soil should be used and the seed covered $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep.

IMPERIAL JAPANESE, MIXED—A strong grower with enormous flowers in many soft and delicate shades. Do not sow until the weather is quite warm and the nights are settled. It climbs readily and blooms freely. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c.

Cypress Vine

One of the most popular vines, with very delicate fern-like foliage, and masses of beautiful, small, star-shaped scarlet flowers. Sow in May, first soaking the seeds in warm water for a few hours; tender annual growing, 15 feet tall.

Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 30c.

Kenilworth Ivy

A well-known trailing tender perennial which will seed itself from year to year and is most useful for covering rock-work or stumps. Small, inconspicuous, lilac-colored flowers. Sow early in spring in open ground, covering seed lightly with pulverized soil firmly pressed down. It can be sown in boxes or hanging baskets any time of the year. Grows about 4 ft. high.

Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c.

Kudzu Vine

This is a perennial climber which yearly starts new shoots from the crown of the roots. One of the most rapid growing of all climbers, providing a dense screen of large, rich green leaves. The purple flowers are borne in clusters. Well-grown vines attain a height of 40 to 50 feet in a single season. The seed can be started indoors in March or in open ground in May. Protect the roots with straw during severe freezing. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c.

Moon Flower

These beautiful tender annuals grow rapidly and will reach a height of 20 to 30 feet. The foliage is large, dense and luxuriant, affording splendid shade for porches. Plant the seed $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep in rich soil in spring when the ground is warm. The flowers open at sundown.

WHITE-SEED—The vines bear thousands of immense white flowers, many measuring 6 inches across. Pkt., 10c $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 35c.

Scarlet Runner

An annual, growing 15 feet high. This bean produces a rapid growing vine and makes clusters of showy scarlet bloom. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.

GOURDS

Interesting and useful trailing annuals with curiously shaped yellow fruit, commonly known as Ornamental Gourds. The vines are of easy culture and make a rapid growth, so are much used for covering old fences, trellises, stumps, etc. The foliage is ornamental, and the markings of some of the fruit extraordinary. Do not plant the seed till danger of frost is over, and select light, rich soil and a sunny situation. Leave 2 or 3 plants to a hill and water freely.

DIPPER—Makes a light, convenient dipper. When grown on the ground, the stems will be curved, while if raised as a climbing vine the weight of the blossom end will cause the blossom end to grow straight. Vine grows 20 to 30 ft. high. Pkt., 10c.

JAPANESE NEST EGG—Grow almost uniformly to the size, color and shape of a hen's egg. The shells are hard and make the very best nest eggs. They are also useful for stocking darners. Vines grow 20 to 30 ft. high. Pkt., 10c.

MIXED GOURDS—Containing both the above and in addition several unusual varieties. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c; oz., 25c.

Climbing Roses

Two year old. Dorothy Perkins Pink, Gardenia Yellow, Excelsior Crimson, Crimson Rambler, Dr. Van Fleet Pink, Wichuriana Memorial White. Prices, Postpaid, 40c each; 6 for \$2.00; dozen \$3.75.

CHEROKEE BRAND CLOVER SEED



Red Clover

Alsike Clover

Alsike clover grows thicker, is finer stemmed than red clover, has plenty of leaf, and makes better hay and more and better grazing than red clover and will grow on soils too acid, too wet, or too deficient in lime to produce a paying crop of other clovers. It is hardier and will stand greater extremes of heat and severely cold weather than any other clover. It is adapted to a variety of soils, succeeding on light upland and loamy as well as on bottom lands; alsike clover hay also contains a higher per cent of digestible protein. Sow 6 to 8 lbs. to the acre. Postpaid, lb., 35c; pk., \$4.80; ½ bu., \$9.00; bu. (60 lbs.), \$16.20. Not prepaid (bags extra), about \$15.00 bu.

White Sweet Clover

One of the great uses this perennial has been put to is to inoculate the soil where alfalfa is intended to be grown, as it contains the same class of bacteria that infest the roots of alfalfa, for it will grow where alfalfa will not the first year. It enriches poor, thin land; prevents land from washing, stands heat and drought remarkably well; is very fattening for all live stock; valuable for bee pasture. It is sown at the rate of 15 to 20 lbs. to an acre.

Our White Sweet Clover seed is scarified to quicken and improve germination. Land should be well limed and seed inoculated with Farmogerm. Postpaid, lb., 30c; pk., \$4.00; ½ bu., \$7.50; bu. (60 lbs.), \$14.40. Not prepaid (bags extra), about \$13.00 bu.

Japan Clover or Lespedeza

One of the most valuable clovers, growing well on rich or poor soil. Well adapted for use as green manure. The roots penetrate and break up hard sub-soils and gather nitrogen from the air. Stock eat it readily and fatten on it. Only one sowing is necessary as it reseeds itself. Sow in spring or fall, about 25 pounds per acre. Harrow in to the depth of 1½ to 2 inches. Postpaid, lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.75; 10 lbs., \$3.25; 25 lbs. (bu.), \$7.50. Not prepaid (bag included), about \$7.00 bu.

"Cherokee Brand"

Represents a superior quality of Clover Seed re-cleaned and tested for high purity and strong germination. The sowing of clover seed is absolutely essential to proper rotation of crops and to keep up the fertility of the land. Should your land be "clover sick" a liberal application of Limestone will quickly bring it back to proper shape. It is a good time to fertilize when you sow clover as it not only increases the yield of clover, but prepares the land for the grain or other crops that are to follow. Use 300 to 400 lbs. to the acre.

Prices on clovers fluctuate and those quoted are only approximate. When you are ready to buy, write for firm quotations. Inoculate all clovers with Farmogerm.

BAGS ARE INCLUDED IN POSTPAID PRICES ON FIELD SEEDS. AT NOT PREPAID PRICES ON FIELD SEEDS, WHERE CHARGE IS MADE FOR BAGS, THE CHARGE IS AS FOLLOWS: PECK, 10c ½ BU., 20c; BU., 25c; SEAMLESS BAGS FOR BUSHEL OR MORE, 55c EACH.

Red Clover

This valuable perennial is not only one of the most excellent Hay and Forage crops, but it is a great soil improver. Red Clover can be cut 2 or 3 years from one seeding, and on good land will yield two cuttings per year. Red Clover is particularly adapted to this section. When sown alone use 10 to 12 lbs. to an acre. Excellent results are obtained by sowing for hay, a mixture of 1 bu. of Orchard Grass, 1 bu. Tall Meadow Oat Grass with 8 lbs. of Red Clover to an acre. If to be used also for pasture, an addition of 6 lbs. Red Top or Herd's Grass to the above mixture will increase the pasturage. Postpaid, lb., 50c; pk., \$7.00; ½ bu., \$13.50; bu. (60 lbs.), \$25.80. Not prepaid (bags extra), about \$24.00 bu.

Mammoth or Sapling Clover

This is similar to Red Clover, both in appearance of the seed and its habits of growth, the difference being that it usually grows larger and is later in maturing. It is considered superior as a soil improver on account of the extra growth. It is a good variety for thin soils, or to seed with Timothy, as it matures about the same time. Sow 10 to 12 lbs. per acre by itself or 6 lbs. of Clover and 8 lbs. of Timothy. Postpaid, lb., 55c; pk., \$7.50; ½ bu., \$14.10; bu. (60 lbs.), \$26.80. Not prepaid (bags extra), about \$25.00 bu.

White Dutch Clover

This perennial does well in nearly all parts of the South. In this section it is indigenous to all kinds of soils. Is especially valuable and largely used in Lawn and Pasture Mixtures. It makes a small, close, compact growth. If sown alone, sow 6 to 8 lbs. an acre; more largely sown with other grasses; in this case, use half the amount. Sow in either spring or fall, but not in hot summer weather. Postpaid, lb., 80c; 5 lbs., \$3.75; 10 lbs., \$7.00. Not prepaid (bags extra), lb., 70c; 5 lbs., \$3.35; 10 lbs., \$6.50.

Crimson Clover

An annual of French origin, makes a growth from 20 to 30 inches high, has a bright crimson blossom from 1½ to 3 inches long, and when in full bloom, is a thing of beauty. It is a winter crop, and should be sown in July, August or September. As a manurial crop its worth in fertilizer value is hard to compute, being equal to one to three tons of commercial fertilizer.

Sow crimson clover on every piece of land that will be unoccupied by another crop next winter. Whether you grow it for grazing, for hay or for improving your land, it will pay handsomely.

If sown at last working of corn there is no extra labor involved and the only expense is the cost of the seed.

Sow 15 lbs. to an acre. Seed should be inoculated with Farmogerm. Write for prices after June 1st.

ALFALFA OR LUCERNE

Alfalfa is a good investment on certain kinds of land in Western North Carolina. Once established, it lasts for years and yields 3 to 5 cuttings of nutritious and palatable hay each season. To insure permanency, it must be cut every time it comes into bloom. It does not exhaust the soil, but enriches it.

Sow Alfalfa only on deep, well-drained, good land that is not underlaid by a stiff, hard pan that the roots cannot penetrate. The land should contain an abundant supply of decomposed vegetable matter; a green crop turned under and lime liberally applied will give this condition. Do not sow on weedy land and keep free from weeds at all times. Do not attempt to grow Alfalfa without inoculating, except on fields where it has previously been grown. Sow 300 to 500 lbs. of seed from an Alfalfa Field on each acre; or use Farmogerm, described on this page.

Sow 20 to 30 lbs. to the acre broadcast. In the spring sow about the same time as oats are sown in this section. It may also be sown from August to October 1st. Cover one inch deep in light, loamy soil, three-fourths to one inch in heavier soils. We offer North Western grown seed, a type that has done well in Western North Carolina. We do not advise alfalfa unless soil and drainage conditions are right and the planter is willing to start the crop correctly as outlined above. Postpaid, lb., 35c; pk., \$4.25; ½ bu., \$7.75; bu. (60 lbs.), \$14.50. Not prepaid (bags extra), pk., \$3.75; ½ bu., \$7.00; bu., \$13.50.

FARMOGERM SEED INOCULATION MAKES BIG CROPS AND BETTER SOIL—A PURE CULTURE FOR EVERY CROP

Farmogerm is a scientifically prepared jelly-like substance containing countless bacteria for inoculating legume seeds such as Alfalfa, Vetch, Clovers, Beans, Peas, etc.

When the seed is inoculated with Farmogerm the bacteria enter the small roots almost as quickly as they appear and produce many nodules. The bacteria live in these swellings or nodules, drawing nitrogen-gas from the air and converting it into nitrates, not only in sufficient quantity to supply the growing plant but in addition they leave a large quantity in the soil for the use of future crops.

Seeds inoculated with Farmogerm will germinate better, a good stand will be assured, growth will be promoted and soil conditions improved enormously.

Inoculation is the cheapest method of putting nitrogen into the soil and when you are doing it, you are at the same time improving the quality and quantity of the growing crop.

Farmogerm inoculation is not a theory or experiment, but a proven success, endorsed by all leading agricultural authorities.

Some seeds, such as Alfalfa, Vetch, etc., will not grow in this section unless either the seed or soil is first inoculated. Obviously it is easier and more economical to inoculate the seed. Then, too, there is no danger of carrying crop diseases or weed seeds as when the soil transfer method is used.

Other legume crops such as Cow Peas, Soy Beans, Clovers, etc., may grow well without inoculation, but without inoculation, these crops will not improve the soil as they should, by storing up surplus nitrogen for future use.

For each of the Field Legume seeds there is a special Farmogerm inoculation.

Be sure to use FARMOGERM on seed for these crops: Cow Peas, Soy Beans, Hairy Vetch, Alfalfa and all Clovers.

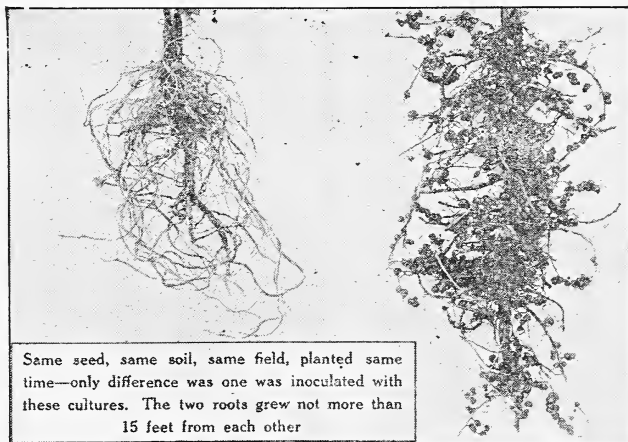
1-acre size \$1.00; 3-acre size \$2.50; 12-acre size \$9.00.

For Garden Peas, Beans and Sweet Peas, there is a composite inoculant known as No. 5, which will inoculate 15 lbs.

Price 50c.

Farmogerm comes in patented bottles, to which it is necessary only to add water, shake well and apply. Full directions are printed on each bottle and the operation is so simple, that anyone can do the work in a short time.

We cannot too highly recommend the use of Farmogerm to progressive planters.



Same seed, same soil, same field, planted same time—only difference was one was inoculated with these cultures. The two roots grew not more than 15 feet from each other

Results from Farmogerm

CHEROKEE BRAND GRASS SEED

Timothy

This most important perennial ranks unsurpassed as the hay producer of America. All livestock, especially horses, relish and thrive on it. Timothy prefers good stiff loamy soils containing an abundance of moisture, and is peculiarly adapted for the heavy clay soils of mountainous districts. It is a rapid grower, producing the best crop the first year. However, by manuring or top-dressing with our special grass fertilizer the succeeding years may bring equally as good yields of this wonderful hay crop. Since it matures with Sapling Clover, Red Top, and Meadow Fescue, any or all of these are valuable additions both in production of larger yields of hay or grazing. If sown with Sapling Clover, the clover will help to supply nitrogen. 8 lbs. Timothy, and 6 lbs. Sapling Clover, to the acre.

A good pasture is 6 lbs. Timothy, 5 lbs. Red Top or Herds Grass, 7 lbs. Meadow Fescue and 5 lbs. Sapling Clover to the acre. Alone sow 12 to 15 lbs. to the acre. Postpaid, lb., 20c; pk., \$1.75; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$3.00; bu. (45 lbs.), \$5.50. Not prepaid (bags extra), about \$4.50 bu.

Orchard Grass



Orchard Grass

This deep rooted perennial grass is probably the best known and most universally used of all varieties of grass. It is very hardy and succeeds anywhere in the United States, yielding enormous crops of most nutritious hay for grazing. All livestock are very fond of it, green or dry, and it endures constant cropping better than any other grass. It has been found that Orchard Grass is peculiarly adapted for growing in the shade, and that while it succeeds well on soils of sandy texture, the ideal soils are clay uplands or stiff soils. For finest quality hay it

should be cut just before blossoming when the stem is less hard and the pith of the stem is still soft and sweet. After being mown, Orchard Grass grows up quickly and yields a heavier aftermath than any other variety of grass. Since this variety grows in tufts, to obtain best results Red Clover or Tall Meadow Oat Grass, both of which mature at the same time, should be sown with Orchard Grass. The usual rate of seeding of such a mixture is 8 lbs. Red Clover, 14 lbs. Orchard Grass, and 11 lbs. Tall Meadow Oat Grass per acre, or 8 lbs. Red Clover and 21 lbs. of Orchard Grass per acre. Orchard Grass sown alone requires 2 bushels per acre. For pastures, Red Top, Kentucky Blue Grass, Canada Blue Grass, Rye Grasses, and Clovers, are very desirable additions to Orchard Grass. Fertilizer applied in March or April at the rate of 300 to 400 lbs. to the acre increases the yield. Postpaid, lb., 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$1.75; bu. (14 lbs.), \$3.00. Not prepaid (bags included), bu., \$2.60; 8 bu. or over, \$2.50 bu.



Timothy

Tall Meadow Oat Grass

This perennial is most highly esteemed for pastures on account of its early and luxuriant growth of an abundant supply of foliage, which is greatly relished by cattle both during early spring and autumn. It is the first green grass of spring, and yields steady grazing until late fall, even during extreme drought or cold. For hay, two cuttings can be made each season, and for green feed four or five can be had under favorable conditions. It matures with Orchard Grass and Red Clover, and mixed with these produces large yields of finest quality hay. All pasture mixtures should be composed of a percentage of this excellent year-round grazing crop. Sow 25 or 30 lbs. to the acre in spring or fall.

Sown with Orchard Grass and Red Clover, use 11 lbs. Tall Meadow Oat Grass, 14 lbs. Orchard Grass and 8 lbs. Red Clover to the acre. Postpaid, lb., 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$1.75; bu. (11 lbs.), \$3.25. Not prepaid (bags included), bu., \$2.90.

Bermuda Grass

This is a most valuable grass for pasturage, hay, lawns, etc., in the lowlands of the South, where other grasses do not grow well due to the extreme heat. It stands hot weather remarkably well. We do not advise sowing it in the mountain section of Western North Carolina, except for hillsides and railway embankments, to keep them from washing. The seed should be sown broadcast 7 to 10 lbs. to acre from end of April to July. Do not sow too early, as the seed will not germinate in cool weather. Cover seed lightly, not more than half an inch. As this grass is very hard to eradicate it should not be used for temporary pasture. Our seed is Arizona grown and forms a finer stem and grass than the ordinary sorts. Postpaid, lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.25; 10 lbs., \$6.00. Not prepaid (bags included), lb., 65c; 5 lbs., \$3.00; 10 lbs., \$5.60.

CHEROKEE BRAND GRASS SEED—Continued

Red Top Or Herd's Grass

A very hardy, native perennial grass well adapted for such a variety of situations that while succeeding best on moist lands, Red Top also flourishes in almost any soil and under all conditions, even withstanding hottest climates. Because it is perhaps our most permanent pasture grass every good hay and pasture mixture sown should contain a liberal quantity of this most excellent grass. It remains green for the greater part of the year, and its long trailing stems form a very close-matting turf that is not affected by trampling. Sow 10 or 12 lbs. to the acre. Postpaid, lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.35; 10 lbs., \$2.40; 25 lbs., \$5.50; 50 lbs., \$10.50. Not prepaid (bags extra), lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.10; 10 lbs., \$2.00; 25 lbs., \$4.75; 50 lbs., \$9.00; 100 lbs., \$17.50.

Kentucky Blue Grass

This true perennial combines more true points of excellence than any other grass. It is the most widely distributed of all native grasses. The densely creeping root stock, spreading habit and smooth even growth of fine texture and richest green color render Kentucky Blue Grass highly suitable for producing the rich velvety green turf so envied in all good lawns. It forms an early close turf in almost any soil, dry, rocky, sandy or gravelly, and withstands dry weather admirably. It takes several years to establish a heavy sod, and should, therefore, be sown with other grasses. Soils of Western North Carolina should be heavily limed before sowing lawns of Blue Grass. It is also most valuable for pastures because of its productiveness and the wonderful nourishing qualities of the green food. Sow 40 lbs. per acre for pasture and 75 to 100 lbs. per acre for lawns. Postpaid, lb., 55c; 5 lbs., \$2.50; bu. (14 lbs.), \$6.30. Not prepaid (bags included), lb., 50c; 5 lbs., \$2.25; bu., \$5.60.

Canada Blue Grass

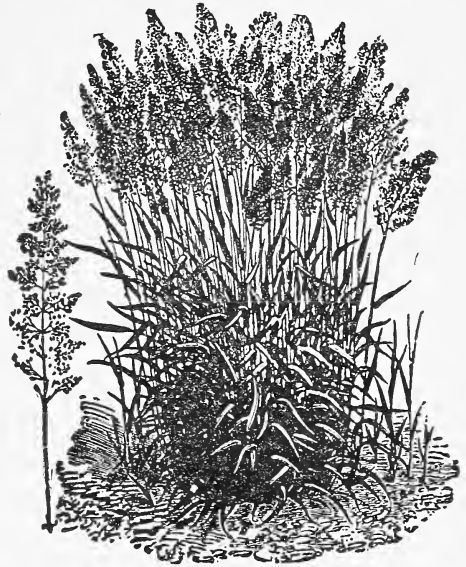
A very hardy perennial grass, with creeping root stocks. It grows on the poorest and driest soils, sandy, gravelly or clayey, standing extreme wetness or drought, and keeping green until severe frosts of winter. It is especially valuable for dairy pastures, cows feeding on it yielding the richest milk and the finest quality butter. It is distinguished from Kentucky Blue Grass by its flattened, wiry stems and decidedly blue color. Sow 40 lbs. per acre alone. Postpaid, lb., 45c; 5 lbs., \$2.00; bu. (14 lbs.), \$4.90. Not prepaid (bags included), lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.75; bu., \$4.20.

Meadow Fescue Or Randall Grass

One of the grasses most used in permanent or temporary meadows for mowing or pasture as it remains green all winter. It succeeds best in cold, moist, light soils, in well-drained meadows and low valleys rich in organic matter. It reaches full development the second or third year, and then far exceeds most grasses in productiveness of a very superior feed, dry or green. After being mown, it grows up quickly. It is highly relished by cattle and is most nourishing. Sow 30 to 40 lbs. to the acre. Postpaid, lb., 30c; 5 lbs., \$1.30; 10 lbs., \$2.30. Not prepaid (bags included), lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.15; 10 lbs., \$2.10.

Red Or Creeping Fescue

A creeping-rooted species forming a close and lasting turf, especially adapted for dry and sandy soils. Thrives on poor soils, gravelly banks and exposed hillsides. Valuable for shady places in lawns and golf courses. Sow 20 lbs. per acre. Postpaid, lb., 60c; 5 lbs., \$2.60; 10 lbs., \$4.80. Not prepaid (bags included), lb., 50c; 5 lbs., \$2.25; 10 lbs., \$4.00.



Red Top Or Herd's Grass

Perennial Or English Rye Grass

An early maturing, quick growing grass, making fine grazing and hay. Excellent mixed with other grasses, furnishing valuable permanent pasture and hay. It is also being largely sown in lawns. When sown alone, sow 30 lbs. to an acre. Postpaid, lb., 30c; 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.25. Not prepaid (bags included), lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.05; 10 lbs., \$1.90.

Italian Rye Grass

This grass resembles English Rye Grass considerably. It is a very valuable, vigorous growing grass, suitable for furnishing in a very short time a splendid green pasture. Also fine on lawns. It forms a good turf, and stands the dry weather remarkably well. This grass can be sown with success either in the fall of the year or very early spring. On rich land it will grow from 2 to 3 ft. high. When sown alone use 30 lbs. to the acre. Postpaid, lb., 30c; 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.25. Not prepaid (bags included), lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.05; 10 lbs., \$1.90.

Pacey's Perennial Rye Grass

This most valuable hay and pasture grass adapts itself to a great diversity of soils and should be largely used in permanent meadows of Western North Carolina. The seed is large and heavy, and produces a strong, verdant growth in four weeks after sowing. It matures into hay of the sweetest flavor, much relished by cattle and horses. It is largely used on lawn and golf courses. Alone sow 30 lbs. to the acre. Postpaid, lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.65; 10 lbs., \$3.00. Not prepaid (bag included), lb., 30c; 5 lbs., \$1.40; 10 lbs., \$2.50.

Crested Dogstail

A true perennial, forming a smooth compact and lasting turf. It thrives best on rich, moist land, but is well adapted for almost any soil. The roots penetrate deeply into the ground, which enables it to withstand severe drought. It is extremely valuable both for lawns and pastures as a bottom grass, and thrives well in the shade. It is sown at the rate of 30 lbs. per acre alone, but recommended only for use in mixtures. Postpaid, lb., 65c; 5 lbs., \$3.00; 10 lbs., \$5.50. Not prepaid (bag included), lb., 60c; 5 lbs., \$2.75; 10 lbs., \$5.00.

CHEROKEE BRAND GRASS SEED—Continued

Sudan Grass

This grass is an annual belonging to the Sorghum family. The first seed was secured from Khartum, Sudan, in 1909. When planted in rows and cultivated in fairly rich soil it grows to a height of 7 to 9 feet and has stems $\frac{1}{4}$ in. in diameter. Broadcasted it rarely exceeds 3 to 5 feet in height and the stems are much finer in diameter. Sudan Grass is not particular about the soil but it does best in fairly rich clay loam. Belonging to the Sorghum family, it has a short growing season, maturing for hay from about 75 to 80 days. This quality allows for its use as a catch crop. Should not be planted until the soil has become warm in the spring. Sudan Grass is easy to cut, cures readily and yields from 2 to 4 tons of cured hay per acre. It is best to cut just after full bloom, so that it will have as much time as possible for the second growth. After cutting it renews its growth promptly and in about 40 to 50 days another cutting is ready. Sudan Grass makes a very nutritious and palatable hay which is greatly relished by both cattle and horses. Can be sown in drills or broadcast. When in drills about 2 ft. apart, it requires about 10 lbs. of seed to an acre. If broadcast or drilled thickly, 20 to 25 lbs. to an acre is required. Sudan Grass with Soy Beans produces a good yield of well balanced forage. Broadcast 50 lbs. Soy Beans with 10 lbs. Sudan. Cut for hay about time Soy Beans are nearly full grown. Postpaid, lb., 30c; 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.25; 25 lbs., \$5.00; 50 lbs., \$9.00. Not prepaid (bags included), lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.15; 10 lbs., \$2.00; 25 lbs., \$4.50; 50 lbs., \$8.00; 100 lbs., \$15.00.

Sheep's Fescue

Sheep's Fescue prefers dry uplands and thrives in poor shallow soils when other grasses fail. It is very hardy, resisting cold or extreme heat. Although of dwarf habit, it grows thickly, yielding large quantities of nutritious feed. It is largely used on lawns and golf courses on account of its fine foliage and dense dwarf growth. Sow 30 lbs. per acre. Postpaid, lb., 45c; 5 lbs., \$2.00; 10 lbs., \$3.50. Not prepaid (bag included), lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.75; 10 lbs., \$3.00.

Cyclone Seed Sower



This sower is guaranteed to distribute seed perfectly and evenly, will not throw seed in an upward direction or against the operator, but direct and evenly to the land; sows clover, timothy, red top or herd's grass, oats, millets, sorghum cane, rye, wheat, buckwheat, turnip and other seeds that are sown broadcast. Time and money can be saved by the use of this sower. Price, \$2.25 each. Postpaid, \$2.40.

Wood Meadow Grass

This grass is especially fitted for shaded positions in the lawns and woodland parks, where other grasses will not grow. Very permanent and hardy, resisting extremes of heat and cold. One of the first grasses to show a rich growth in the spring. Creeping roots are formed under ground, and make a good turf. Excellent for pasture. Sow 30 lbs. to acre. Wood Meadow Grass is used in our Shady Park Mixture. Postpaid, lb., \$1.35; 5 lbs., \$5.75; 10 lbs., \$10.50. Not prepaid (bags included), lb., \$1.25; 5 lbs., \$5.50; 10 lbs., \$10.00.



Cherokee Pasture and Hay Mixture

It has been proven conclusively that many kinds of grass and clover seeds mixed together in proper proportion will produce on any soil a much larger yield and a more nutritious crop. It will give more cuttings and a longer period of grazing. Where a single grass is sown there will be vacant places that will fill up with weeds, while in a mixture there is seed adapted to all soils and as a result the whole surface will be covered with good grasses. Each and every variety of grass has its peculiar characteristics, some will withstand extreme drought, some are early and some are late and as a result a well-balanced mixture will give a green pasture under all conditions.

Our "CHEROKEE PASTURE MIXTURE" for upland and lowland is a mixture best adapted to the soils of Western North Carolina, and many of our customers that bought at first in small quantities are now sending in large repeat orders. The mixtures are giving the greatest satisfaction. When ordering, please state whether for upland or lowland. Sow 25 to 30 lbs. to the acre. Postpaid, 5 lbs., \$1.75; 10 lbs., \$3.25; 25 lbs., \$7.50; 50 lbs., \$14.00. Not prepaid (bags included), 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$2.80; 25 lbs., \$6.75; 50 lbs., \$13.00; 100 lbs., \$25.00.

MISCELLANEOUS AND FORAGE CROPS

Buckwheat

Buckwheat will make a crop quicker than any other grain, does well on any land but it is especially adapted to poor land. It is easy to grow and a good soil improver. When turned under it is fine to smother out weeds. Largely grown for bees, greatly increasing the production of honey. Should not be sown until eight or ten weeks before frost, as the grains will not form in hot weather. Sow one bushel to the acre.

JAPANESE—The earliest and most prolific of all buckwheat, makes the largest grain, and makes fine flour. Postpaid, lb., 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, 65c; peck, \$1.05; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$2.00; bu. (50 lbs.), \$3.60. Not prepaid (bags included), $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, 50c; peck, 90c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$1.50; bu., \$2.75.

Barley (Beardless)

Beardless Barley makes a bigger yield and is taller. Larger and stiffer than the bearded variety. Being beardless it is easily handled, and can be fed to stock without danger, same as oats; cattle are very fond of the hay; heads are six-rowed; hulls remain tight after being cut; long heads; ripens 60 to 90 days. Can be sown in August and cut in October. For spring sow in February and March and cut in June. Sow $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bu. to the acre. Postpaid, peck, \$1.00; bu. (48 lbs.), \$3.25. Not prepaid (bags included), peck, 75c; bu., \$2.50.

Broom Corn, Improved Evergreen

This is the best variety for making brooms; is tall and straight with fine green color when cured. Plant 6 to 8 lbs. to an acre, 1 inch deep in $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet rows, thinning out to 8 to 10 inches apart in the rows. Cultivate early and often and harvest when seed becomes soft and milky. Postpaid, lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c; 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$1.75. Not prepaid (bags included), lb., 15c; 5 lbs., 65c; 10 lbs., \$1.20.

Cane or Sorghum

Is used for forage and making sorghum. One of the very best crops for dairy cattle that can be grown, giving bigger yields per acre than any other forage crop. Plant when the ground becomes thoroughly warm on a well drained clay loam in rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart or sow broadcast.

In drills use 5 to 8 lbs. to the acre. Broadcast sow 50 to 70 lbs. to the acre. Cultivate as you would corn. After the flowering stage is passed, but not earlier, it may be pastured or cut for fodder. Cane may be grown with cow peas and soy beans.

EARLY AMBER—Produces a large yield of nutritious hay; grows 10 to 12 ft. high, has excellent stooling tendencies; can be cut twice for hay if planted early. An excellent green or cured feed. Postpaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., 75c; pk., \$1.25; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$2.25; bu. (50 lbs.), \$4.00. Not prepaid (bags included), $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., 60c; pk., \$1.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$1.75; bu., \$3.00.

EARLY ORANGE—Considered by many to be the best yielder of all the cane forage crops; produces large stalks. About 10 days later than Amber. Postpaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., 75c; pk., \$1.25; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$2.25; bu. (50 lbs.), \$4.00. Not prepaid (bags included), $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., 60c; pk., \$1.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$1.75; bu., \$3.00.

JAPANESE SEEDED RIBBON—This is the very best variety for syrup. It produces a large yield of syrup, the flavor of which is superior to all other varieties. Plant in $3\frac{1}{2}$ foot rows when the ground has become thoroughly warm, thin out to stand 10 to 12 inches apart in the rows, and cultivate like corn. For making syrup, cut just before the heads ripen, at which stage the sugar content of the plants is greatest. Postpaid, lb., 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., \$1.00; pk., \$1.75; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$3.00; bu. (50 lbs.), \$5.50. Not prepaid (bags included), lb., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., 85c; pk., \$1.50; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$2.50; bu., \$4.50.



Mangel-Wurtzel or Stock Beets

A splendid winter feed for cattle and hogs. Increases the milk flow. Yield larger crops than turnips, and are higher in feeding value. Plant in the spring in drills two to two and one-half feet apart, covering with one inch of soil firmly pressed down. Cultivate frequently. When about three inches high, thin out until the plants stand about ten inches apart. One ounce sows 50 ft. of drill. Sow 6 to 8 pounds to an acre.

GIANT HALF SUGAR ROSE—The best for feeding stock as it contains more nutritive value. Roots average 10 to 12 inches and the outline is that of a broad thick wedge. The upper portion is bright rose outside, the lower third is white. The flesh is pure white, firm and very sweet.

Postpaid, oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c. Not prepaid, lb., 65c; 5 lbs. and over at 50c per lb.

GOLDEN TANKARD—The best known and most largely grown yellow mangel. Roots large, nearly cylindrical in shape, narrowing abruptly at both ends; skin deep orange yellow; flesh zoned yellow and white; sweet and productive; light gray above the ground, deep orange below. Postpaid, oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c. Not prepaid, lb., 65c; 5 lbs. and over at 50c per lb.

LANE'S IMPERIAL WHITE FRENCH SUGAR—Sugar Beets are desirable, not only for sugar making, but are valuable for stock feeding and when small may be used for the table. The best soil is a rich friable sandy, or clayey loam. This beet will yield almost as much in bulk as the best mangel and contains more sugar. A white fleshed, handsome and very productive strain; skin below ground rose-colored, top gray or bronze. Postpaid, oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c. Not prepaid, lb., 65c; 5 lbs. and over, at 50c per lb.

Millet

TENNESSEE GROWN CULTIVATED GOLD-EN MILLET—Millet furnishes food for live stock in the form of grain, fodder and pasture. Sow one bushel broadcast to the acre from the middle of May through July. Makes the best hay if cut in blossom and carefully cured. Can be used with Cow Peas, sowing 3 pecks of Millet and 1 bu. of Cow Peas to the acre. Postpaid, pk., \$1.30; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$2.35; bu. (48 lbs.), \$4.35. Not prepaid (bags extra), pk., \$1.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$1.85; bu., \$3.50.

MISCELLANEOUS AND FORAGE CROPS

Seed Oats

The spring varieties of Oats are planted from February to April and the fall varieties from September to November. Usually 2 to 3 bu. are sown broadcast to the acre. Drilling requires $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bu. to the acre.

BURT OR NINETY-DAY—This is the quickest growing, most prolific, and surest cropping of all spring oats. It is a sure header, early maturing (about two weeks earlier than other varieties) and is rustproof. The healthy, clean and vigorous growth produces an abundant yield of bright, heavy grain. Burt Oats are especially adapted for poor soils. Postpaid, pk. 60c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$1.00; bu. (32 lbs.) \$1.80. Not prepaid, (bags included) bu. \$1.15; 5 bu. and over \$1.10 bu.

RED RUSTPROOF—They are vigorous growers, robust and productive, and have heavy heads. They are also preferred for sowing in the spring on low grounds and on land where other varieties seem inclined to rust. Postpaid, pk. 60c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$1.00; bu. (32 lbs.) \$1.80. Not prepaid, (bags included) bu. \$1.15; 5 bu. and over \$1.10 bu.

WHITE SPRING—A very popular variety in Western North Carolina. It is an excellent yielder of bright, clean grain; is extremely hardy and grows taller than other varieties. Postpaid, pk. 55c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. 90c; bu. (32 lbs.) \$1.70. Not prepaid (bags included) bu. \$1.05; 5 bu. and over \$1.00 bu.

WINTER TURF—The wide popularity of Winter Turf Oats is probably due to their hardiness, since there is no other variety that can withstand such extreme cold. Experiments in practically all climates prove that these Oats seldom winter kill. It has remarkable stooling tendencies and is a heavy yielder of bright grain which very often weighs 35 to 40 lbs. per bushel.

Sow from September till November. Write for prices after August 1st.

FULGHUM—The Fulghum is probably the most popular of the rust-proof winter varieties. Its productiveness, probably more than any of its other good qualities, has contributed to the wide popularity it has attained. They stool out splendidly, have large, full heads, fine, plump grains and strong straw that stands about 3 feet high, the length of the straw is well worth considering if the oats are to be cut for hay. Sow from September till November. Write for prices after August 1st.

Seed Rye

Rye is a good crop to grow whether wanted for grain, for grazing, for green feed, for turning under to improve the condition of the soil, and for growing as a cover crop to prevent winter leaching of plant food from the land. It will thrive on a greater variety of soils than wheat, does well in dry seasons and on lands too poor to produce a profitable crop of wheat. For feeding green rye will furnish green food earlier in the spring than most other forage plants.

Sow $1\frac{1}{2}$ bu. to the acre broadcast any time from July to December before freezing weather sets in. On poor land sow early. For grazing crop, we suggest sowing with Hairy or Winter Vetch. 25 to 30 lbs. of Vetch with one bushel of Rye to the acre. Inoculate the Vetch with Farmogerm.

MOUNTAIN RYE—This rye is much hardier than other varieties and withstands the severest winters without injury. For this reason and because it is acclimatized we recommend it above all other ryes for use in this section. Ask for prices about the first of July.

ABRUZZI RYE—The best rye for light lands. Gives a quick, vigorous growth with large well-filled heads. Matures earlier than Mountain rye. Ask for prices about July 1st.

Seed Wheat

Wheat is sown in this section during the months of October and November at the rate of 5 pecks to the acre. Write for prices after September 1st.



Rape—Dwarf Essex

Rape is possibly the cheapest of all forage crops to produce. Requires only eight pounds of seed to the acre and practically the same seed bed preparation as corn. Unlike corn and many other crops, Rape requires no cultivation from the time it is seeded until it is ready to pasture. It is ready to pasture in about sixty days after seeding, one acre affording excellent forage for ten to fifteen hogs or sheep. Rape can be sown alone or in combination with other grain and grass crops. Rape sown in combination with oats makes excellent forage, the oats being drilled in at the rate of one bushel per acre and the rape seed sown broadcast at the rate of five to six pounds per acre. Another good combination and one possibly used more extensively than all others is RAPE SEED, OATS and RED CLOVER. Rape Seed five to six pounds per acre. Oats one bushel and Red Clover eight pounds per acre. Red Clover and Rape sown broadcast and the Oats drilled in. Forage crops such as Rape seed are especially desirable land coverings for the winter months when the soil is subject to washing, the firmly rooted plants adding stability to the soil as well as producing considerable revenue from land that would otherwise stand idle throughout the winter months.

Rape is practically a year-round crop. With successive planting, Rape forage can be obtained for almost twelve months of the year. Seeding can be done from April to October. Forage will be ready in late spring, growing luxuriantly throughout summer, fall and winter months and up until early spring. Rape can be sown to good advantage at the last plowing of corn, following oats or wheat and other summer crops. Idle acres can be made to produce liberally during the winter months when no other crops are being grown and the crop pastured until spring when the land can be used for other purposes. Rape or the combinations mentioned above furnish splendid green feed for chickens very economically.

Postpaid, lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$1.85; 25 lbs. \$4.00; 50 lbs. \$7.00. Not Prepaid, (bags included) lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 90c; 10 lbs. \$1.60; 25 lbs. \$3.50; 50 lbs. \$6.00.

MISCELLANEOUS AND FORAGE CROPS



Mammoth Yellow Soy or Soja Beans

Cow Peas

Cow-Peas make one of the largest yielding and most nutritious forage crops known. There is also no surer or cheaper means of improving and increasing the productiveness of the soil.

Cow Peas can be grown on any soil that is not too wet and do not require expensive fertilizer and improve the conditions of the soil by adding nitrogen to it, but a top dressing of 16% Acid will increase the yield and improve soil conditions still further. Inoculating seed with Farmogerm will further increase the nitrogen gathering qualities of the peas and insure a still more abundant yield. Plant 2 inches deep.

Alone sow $1\frac{1}{2}$ bu. to the acre in May, June and July. To enable the vines to be cut and harvested to better advantage, one bushel of peas should be sown with $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel of Soy Beans or with one peck of cane. For a hay crop, one bushel can be sown with three pecks of millet to the acre.

WHIPPOORWILL—Is more largely grown than any other named variety, probably because of its long vine, usually six feet long, and because of its large yield of both hay and peas. It matures early, makes an upright growth, making it easy to cut. Has brown speckled seeds that are easily threshed. Ask for prices the last of April.

BRABHAM—The seeds are similar in appearance to Whippoorwill, but smaller, and do not require to be seeded as thickly as other kinds. Is particularly valuable where it is desired to cure for hay. One of the best varieties for very poor land. Ask for prices the last of April.

CLAY—One of the medium late varieties. Vigorous growth of vine and running habit. A good variety for soil-improving and very popular in all the Southern states. Ask for prices the last of April.

MIXED COW PEAS—Preferred by many farmers where the crop is intended for soil improving; they will grow thicker than separate varieties, producing better crop of vines and forage. Ask for prices the last of April.

Soy or Soja Beans

Soy Beans have a higher feeding value than Cow Peas and stock seem to like the hay better. As a milk and butter producer, Soy Beans are equal to alfalfa and are considered superior to cotton seed meal and corn; makes an excellent winter feed for young cattle, sheep and horses when fed with roughage. Can be sown either broadcast at the rate of 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to the acre or in drills about a peck to the acre. Plant in April, May or June.

Soy Beans can be grown with other crops, yielding a larger crop of forage, $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel soy beans to one bushel of cow peas to the acre, or one bushel of soy beans with a peck of cane, make a good combination. 10 lbs. of Sudan Grass with 50 lbs. soy beans will give a better balanced feed as the Sudan Grass is low in protein, while that of soy bean is high. If the seed is inoculated with Farmogerm, a better stand will be assured, growth will be promoted and soil conditions improved enormously. Do not plant over 2 inches deep.

MAMMOTH YELLOW—We handle this variety only, as it is the most extensively grown for beans and forage, both of which it yields in great abundance. It grows more than 3 feet high, is erect in growth and can be cut with a mower. Ask for prices the last of April.

Vetch—Hairy, or Winter

Vetch is rapidly coming into favor as a winter cover crop, also desirable to plow under for green manure, or can be pastured or cut for hay. All kinds of stock relish it and thrive on it. It is claimed that a ton of Vetch Hay contains 50 lbs. of nitrogen and the roots and stubble $12\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. more. Yields several tons of hay to the acre on good land. If sown in the spring, it will produce a crop which can be cut for hay in mid-summer and second growth pastured afterwards.

Alone sow 50 to 60 lbs. to the acre. Can be used with Oats, sowing 25 to 30 lbs. of Vetch with 1 bu. Oats.

In the fall when most generally sown, it is best to use 25 to 30 lbs. of Vetch with 1 bu. Rye. Cover seed 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep. September and October are the best months but ordinarily November is not too late. Vetch does well on any well-drained land, is never known to winter kill, and is wonderfully drought resisting. We cannot too strongly recommend Vetch, especially for fall sowing. It not only protects the land from winter leaching, but furnishes a fine pasture in the early spring and if not grazed too closely can be cut for hay, and when turned under it improves the land immensely. When Vetch is sown in a field for the first time the seed should be inoculated. This can be done by using Farmogerm. Ask for prices.

Pop Corn

A profitable crop especially for boys and girls to raise as it can be sold to grocers and popcorn venders. It is also one of the best crops for forage and early feed as it produces an abundant crop of the highest feeding value. For fodder plant $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. to the acre in 3 to 4 foot rows. By July it is full grown and has an abundance of ears in the milk. This crop can be cut and fed to stock. It can also be planted up to July 4th. When planted for corn it should be planted much thinner, one stalk to the hill, every three or four inches in the row. Pop Corn and Cow Peas Mixed—make an ideal combination and the cheapest of hay. Use one-fourth bushel of Pop Corn, three-fourth bushels of Cow Peas per acre. It cures easily and makes a balanced ration.

WHITE RICE—Best and most popular variety for popping. Pops pure white and the quality is the highest. Very prolific, producing 1 to 6 ears to the stalk. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.00. Not prepaid, lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.80; 25 lbs. \$4.00; 50 lbs. \$6.50.

SELECTED FIELD SEED CORN

CULTURE—Grown for ears, 14 lbs. of seed per acre are planted in hills. For ensilage, 16 to 18 lbs. per acre planted in rows. For green feed crop use 50 to 100 lbs. per acre, broadcasted or planted thickly with a grain drill. Plant from April to July. To secure an abundant and paying crop use plenty of well rotted manure and 250 lbs. 16% Acid Phosphate per acre.

Early Yellow Dent

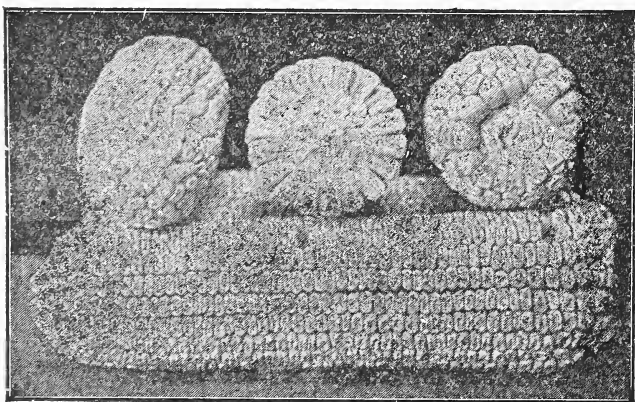
A high yielding, early maturing variety producing big yields on good land. A medium rough ear 10 to 12 inches long and bright yellow color. Grains are deep and closely set on small cob 14 to 16 rowed. Stalks are sturdy and have a distinct two-eared characteristic, making this variety an extra heavy yielder. Especially popular, due to its early maturity and drought resisting qualities. Planted during early spring for a quick green feed crop and a main crop for grain. Matures in 90 to 100 days. Postpaid, lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 75c; pk. \$1.30; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$2.25; bu. (56 lbs.) \$4.25.

White Snowflake

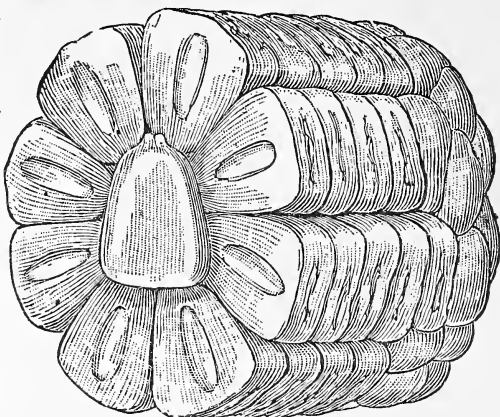
A splendid early maturing variety, giving a heavy yield of grain or fodder for ensilage; also makes a good roasting ear and fine meal. Suitable alike for earliest planting or the main crop or as a catch crop as it can be planted as late as July. Large, moderately smooth ears, 8 to 11 inches long, with medium depth pure white grains and usually 2 ears to the stalk. Broad leaves borne on heavy stalks growing 7 to 8 feet tall allowing close cultivation. Matures in 90 to 110 days. Postpaid, lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 75c; pk. \$1.30; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$2.25; bu. (56 lbs.) \$4.25.

Boone County White

Standard medium late maturing white variety, extensively used for grain and ensilage. The ears are from 9 to 12 inches long, $7\frac{1}{2}$ to $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference, containing 18 to 24 rows, 1 to 2 ears to the stalk. The cob is medium size, and pure white in color. The ears are quite uniform in size, shape and appearance. Kernels are pearl white, quite deep. This variety grows a large stalk from 10 to 12 feet high, with an abundance of foliage. Will grow on poor thin land and produces a good crop even in dry seasons. Matures in 110 to 120 days. Postpaid, lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 75c; pk. \$1.30; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$2.25; bu. (56 lbs.) \$4.25.



Boone County White Corn



Hickory King

A late maturing prolific variety, with very broad and firm flat grains. The ears average about 8 inches long. The cob is exceedingly small, not much larger than a man's finger, and has 10 or 12 rows. Fine for meal and makes good roasting ears. It is especially recommended for high land and can be depended upon to produce a crop on poor, thin land; on good land it bears two or three ears to the stalk. Our seed is grown in Buncombe County; selected in the field, hand shelled, nubbed at both ends. Matures in 115 to 125 days. Postpaid, lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 75c; pk. \$1.30; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$2.25; bu. (56 lbs.) \$4.25.

Buncombe County Prolific

This late maturing variety is particularly adapted to heavy bottom lands and for seasons when there is an excess of rainfall. It is a rather hard flinty corn, pearly white on medium sized ears up to 12 inches long. Stalks are 10 to 12 feet tall, producing 2 to 5 ears. Good for ensilage and fine for making hominy and meal. This seed has been grown in Buncombe County for many years. It is selected in the field, hand shelled and nubbed at both ends. Matures in 115 to 125 days. Postpaid, lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 75c; pk. \$1.30; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$2.25; bu. (56 lbs.) \$4.25.

Tennessee Red Cob

A very late maturing but extra large white corn; grain long, broad and evenly lined on large red cob. The ears of this sort will run from 9 to 12 inches long, and have from 18 to 22 rows; usually one ear to the stalk. This is not only one of the largest grain, greatest yielding and one of the highest feeding and best milling corns grown in the South, but owing to the fact that the stalks grow from 8 to 12 feet high, are broad, strong and short jointed, it makes one of the best ensilage corns. Our seed of this variety is grown in Tennessee, in the Tennessee River Valley, and is the highest developed type of this class of corn that can be obtained. Must be planted early as it matures very late. Postpaid, lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 75c; pk. \$1.30; bu. (56 lbs.) \$4.25.

HIGH GRADE FERTILIZERS

Prices are for Cash, F.O.B. Asheville, subject to market change. When you are ready to buy, ask for firm price. No article on this page, except Stim-U-Plant, can be mailed.

The Yield And Quality Of Vegetables Depend Upon Continuous And Rapid Growth

IT HAS BEEN DEMONSTRATED THAT MARKET-GARDEN CROPS OF THE BEST QUALITY ARE THOSE WHICH ARE GROWN UNDER CONDITIONS WHICH PERMIT OF A CONTINUOUS AND RAPID DEVELOPMENT. ANY DELAY IN THE GROWTH OF A LETTUCE OR RADISH CAUSES THAT SHARP AND PUNGENT FLAVOR OF THE FORMER AND THE BITTERNESS AND TOUGHENED FIBRE OF THE LATTER, BEETS BECOME STRINGY, ETC. PLANT FOOD OF THE RIGHT AMOUNT AND KIND CONTROLS THE YIELD AND QUALITY OF MARKET-GARDEN PRODUCTS MORE THAN ANY OTHER CONDITION, AND IT IS NEITHER WISE NOR ECONOMICAL TO DEPEND UPON THE NATURAL CONDITION OF THE SOIL OR THE APPLICATION OF STABLE MANURE ONLY FOR PROFITABLE CROPS.

FOR VALUABLE INFORMATION ON FERTILIZERS AND THE PROPER HANDLING OF THE SOIL (FOR WHICH NO CHARGE IS MADE) WRITE TO SOIL IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEE, SOUTHERN FERTILIZER ASSOCIATION, 614 RHODES BUILDING, ATLANTA, GA.

Acid Phosphate

Analysis 16 Per Cent Available Phosphoric Acid. Acid Phosphate is recommended for all grain and grass crops, cowpeas, soy or soja beans, and for applying to lands deficient in phosphoric acid. Beneficial results follow the addition of acid phosphate to stable and barnyard manure, all manure being deficient in phosphoric acid but high in ammonia, the mixture giving a better balanced plant food. Apply 300 to 500 lbs. to the acre. Price, bag of 200 lbs. \$2.50; ton, \$22.50.

Grain And Grass Fertilizer

Analysis: 2% Ammonia; 8% Available Phosphoric Acid; 2% Potash. This is a quick acting and lasting fertilizer, especially prepared for grain and grass crops. The great popularity of this fertilizer is due to the increased production of crops and the permanent improvement of the soil that has resulted by its use. Also good for vegetables. Apply 200 to 400 lbs. to the acre. Price, \$3.50 for 200 lb. bag, \$32.50 per ton.

Vegetable and Potato Fertilizer

Analysis: 4% Ammonia; 8% Available Phosphoric Acid; 4% Potash. Apply 800 to 1000 lbs. to the acre. This complete fertilizer is especially prepared for beans, peas, cabbage, tomatoes, potatoes, melons, and other vegetables. The proportions are well balanced for soil conditions in this section. The ingredients dissolve quickly and supply available plant food immediately, producing wonderful results by the stimulation of the vegetable plants into a luxuriant growth. Price, 100 lbs. \$2.50; 200 lbs. \$4.20; ton \$40.00.

Pure Raw Bone Meal

Approximate Analysis: 20% Available Phosphoric Acid; 4½% Ammonia; 3½% Nitrogen. Bone Meal is an excellent slow acting fertilizer for all kinds of fruit trees, rose bushes, grape vines, bulbs, geraniums, ferns, palms, and other potted plants; and for grass crops. It dissolves gradually, supplying food steadily during the growing season. For lawn, etc., use 30 lbs. to every 300 square feet. Price, 5 lbs. 35c; 10 lbs. 60c; 25 lbs. \$1.25; 50 lbs. \$2.00; 100 lbs. \$3.50; 200 lbs. \$6.50; ton \$60.00.

Nitrate Of Soda

Nitrate of Soda is not a substitute for other manures, but we recommend it as the cheapest and best form in which to apply nitrogen to plants. Gardeners who are using farm manure should continue to use it, but use Nitrate of Soda in addition to other fertilizers. If your object is to grow maximum crops, you must furnish the plant with nitrogen. For the home garden apply as a solution 1 oz. to 2 gallons of water. Lb. 10c; 5 lbs. 40c; 10 lbs. 70c; 25 lbs. \$1.50; 50 lbs. \$2.50; 100 lbs. \$4.50; 200 lbs. \$8.50.

Pulverized Sheep Manure

This is a pure, natural manure, and its effect is immediate. It is excellent for mixing with the soil for greenhouse plants—one part of manure and six parts soil. Strewn over and dug into the flower or vegetable garden or placed directly in drills or hills it promotes a rapid, steady growth until maturity. Being free from noxious weeds, it is vastly superior to stable manure for enriching lawns. It makes the richest, safest and quickest Liquid Manure. For use in liquid form, 1 lb. to 5 gallons of water will make a liquid which can be used safely daily if necessary. For lawn, garden, etc., use 30 lbs. to every 300 square feet. Price, 5 lbs. 30c; 10 lbs. 50c; 25 lbs. \$1.00; 50 lbs. \$1.75; 100 lbs. \$3.00; 500 lbs. \$13.75; 1,000 lbs. \$25.00; ton \$48.00.

Tobacco Dust

The high percentage of Potash and Ammonia in this excellent fertilizer renders it invaluable for mulching, covering lawns, etc. It will soon rid your lawn of ants. Use 30 lbs. to every 300 square feet. Price, 5 lbs. 30c; 25 lbs. \$1.00; 50 lbs. \$1.75; 100 lbs. \$3.00; 500 lbs. \$13.75; 1000 lbs. \$25.00; ton \$48.00.

Pulverized Limestone

The agricultural value of lime has been known for centuries, it is an economic neutralizer for soil acidity, also beneficial to the soil in many other ways; it improves the texture of the soil, lets in air and moisture, liberates nitrogen and other plant food, makes your soil sweet, enlivens it; that is, makes conditions favorable to plant growth by giving life to the soil bacteria which make it productive. Lime will be found very beneficial in the growing of all garden crops, fruit trees, and flowers. Use it on the lawn, as Kentucky Blue Grass will not grow in sour land. Apply after the land is plowed or dug for a crop, scatter with a lime distributor, 2 to 3 tons per acre, or by hand in gardens, and on lawns, 200 lbs. to every 1200 square feet. Price, 25 lbs. 50c; 100 lbs. \$1.00; 1 bag (200 lbs.) \$1.50; 5 bags \$5.00; 10 bags \$9.00.

Stim-U-Plant

A highly concentrated, odorless fertilizer for the vegetable and flower garden, shrubs and house plants. The analysis is guaranteed 11 per cent nitrogen, 12 per cent phosphoric acid, 15 per cent potash, an ample amount of each plant food to insure a quick and strong growth of all plants, earlier maturity of garden vegetables, and a generous supply of blooms from flowering plants. Postpaid, 10-tablet pkg. 15 cts.; 30-tablet pkg. 25 cts.; 100-tablet pkg. 75 cts.; 1000-tablet pkg. \$3.50.

INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES

No Article On This Page Can Be Mailed Except Those Quoted "Postpaid"

Prices Subject to Change Without Notice.

ARSENATE OF LEAD—An arsenical poison for use against insects that chew and for such insects as the fruit flies that lap and suck sweetened liquids. The principal insects for which Arsenate of Lead is used are: Apple maggot, brown tail moth, bud moth, canker worm, codling moth, fruit-tree leaf-roller, gypsy moth, tent caterpillar, pear slug, curculio, etc.

Use 1 to 1½ lbs. Arsenate of Lead to 50 gallons of water. Arsenate of Lead is also used in combination with Bordeaux Mixture and Dry Lime Sulphur as described under those articles. Prices, lb. 50c; 4 lbs. \$1.60; 12 lbs. \$4.20; 24 lbs. \$7.20; 48 lbs. \$12.48; 96 lbs. \$24.00. Cannot be Mailed.

"BLACK LEAF 40"—Destroys such insects as Aphids (Plant Lice), Thrips, Leaf Hoppers. Contains 40% of nicotine. One ounce bottle makes about 6 gallons; ½ lb. tin makes from 40 to 150 gallons spray. In order to assist the "Black Leaf 40" to penetrate to and thoroughly wet the insect, it is advisable when spraying with "Black Leaf 40" alone to add 3 or 4 lbs. of dissolved soap to every 100 gallons of spray. When using "Black Leaf 40" in combination with other sprays, do not use soap. Price, 1 oz. 35c; ½ lb. tin \$1.25; 2 lb. tin \$3.50; 10 lb. pkg. \$13.50. Cannot be mailed.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE—A combination of copper sulphate and lime. It is a standard fungicide and may be used in combination with insecticides. Its use is indispensable in the control of black rot of grapes and the blight of potatoes. It is also used for apple-scab, bitter-rot, cedar rust, leaf spot and downy mildew. Use 6 to 7 pounds to 50 gallons of water. To make a combined Fungicide and insecticide, add 1 lb. of Paris Green or 2 lbs. of Arsenate of Lead to 150 gallons of the diluted mixture. Not prepaid, lb., 35c; 4 lbs., \$1.20; 12 lbs., \$3.36; 24 lbs., \$6.00; 48 lbs., \$10.08; 96 lbs., \$19.20. Cannot be mailed.

CALCIUM ARSENATE—Contains the maximum amount of arsenic oxide which can safely be combined with calcium so as to produce a quick acting, adhesive and economical insecticide. It has relatively the quick killing action of Paris Green, but adheres to the leaf for a longer time than does Paris Green. It is white in color and therefore it is easier to insure proper and uniform distribution. Used as dust for the Bean Beetle and Potato Bugs. Mix 1 lb. Calcium Arsenate with 10 lbs. Hydrated Lime.

Prices—3 lbs., 75c; 12 lbs., \$2.88; 24 lbs., \$5.40; 48 lbs., \$9.60. Cannot be mailed.

COPPER SULPHATE—(Bluestone or Vitriol)—Used in making Bordeaux Mixture in combination with hydrated lime, the proportions being 4 lbs. copper sulphate, 4 lbs. lime, 50 gals. of water; dissolve the lime in water, strain and mix. Place the blue stone in a canvas sack, immerse in the lime water. Also for smut in grain, using 1 lb. copper sulphate to 20 gals. of water. Use as quickly as possible after making. Prepaid, lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$1.75. Not prepaid, lb., 20c; 5 lbs., 75c; 10 lbs., \$1.40; 25 lbs., \$3.25; 50 lbs., \$6.00; 100 lbs., \$11.00.

DOWCO—A powdered combination of Bordeaux and Arsenate of Lead forming thereby a remedy for fungus and leaf eating insects on most vegetables and small fruits. Easily handled and does not freeze. Price, ½ lb. 25c; lb. 40c; 4 lbs. \$1.20; 12 lbs. \$3.00; 24 lbs. \$5.40; 48 lbs. \$9.60. Cannot be mailed.

COW EASE—A light spray for using on cows and horses to prevent flies, gnats and mosquitoes. Easily applied with a Rainbow Liquid Sprayer. Postpaid, qt. 65c; ½ gal. \$1.10; gal. \$1.75. Not prepaid, qt. 50c; ½ gal. 85c; gal. \$1.50.

DRY LIME SULPHUR—For control of all scales, San Jose, Oyster Shell, etc., when trees are in a dormant state, use 12 to 15 lbs. to 50 gals. of water.

For control of Apple and Pear Scab, use 3 to 4 lbs. Dry Lime Sulphur and 1 lb. Arsenate of Lead to 50 gals. of water.

For control of Brown Rot and Leaf Spot, use 1½ lbs. Dry Lime Sulphur and 1 lb. of Arsenate of Lead to 50 gals. of water.

For summer spray to make a combined Insecticide and Fungicide, use 2½ to 3 lbs. Dry Lime Sulphur and 2 lbs. of Arsenate of Lead to 50 gals. of water.

Postpaid, lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$2.50. Not prepaid, lb., 30c; 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.00; 25 lbs., \$4.00; 50 lbs., \$7.00; 100 lbs., \$12.00; 200 lbs., \$22.00.

HAMMOND'S GRAPE DUST—A practical and usually effectual remedy against most powdery mildews on flowers and fruits, especially on grapes and roses. Used in California since 1890. Apply with bellows or powder sprayer. Postpaid, lb. 35c. Not prepaid, lb. 30c.

MAGNESIUM ARSENATE—Used for controlling the Bean Beetle pest and will not burn the tender bean foliage. 2 lbs. makes 100 gals. solution, sufficient to spray one acre. As a dust, mix 1 part Magnesium Arsenate with 3 to 5 parts hydrated lime and apply with a duster from 15 to 20 lbs. of mixture per acre.

Price, 2 lb. pkg., \$1.00. Cannot be mailed.

PARA DICHLOBENZINE—Insecticide for Peach Tree Borer. This material will very quickly rid the peach tree of this pest. Use ½ ounce to 1½ ounces to each tree, depending on age.

Use in May or from September 1st to October 10th. Postpaid, lb., 65c; 5 lbs., \$2.25.

Not prepaid, lb., 50c; 5 lbs., \$2.00.

PARIS GREEN—An old poison for all classes of leaf-eating insects. Contains 55 per cent of Arsenic Oxide. Will burn tender foliage. 1 lb. to 50 gallons water. Price, ½ lb., 30c; lb., 50c. Cannot be mailed.

PYROX—A paste combination of Bordeaux Mixture and Arsenate of Lead, forming thereby a remedy for fungus and leaf-eating insects, on potatoes, tomatoes and most vegetables and small fruits. Also used for spraying orchards except peach and Japanese plum. Use 1 lb. with 5 to 10 gals. of water. Price, lb., 50c; 5 lbs., \$1.75; 10 lbs., \$3.00; 25 lbs., \$6.25. Cannot be mailed.

SLUG SHOT—A light, composite, fine powder, easily distributed by duster, bellows or in water by spraying. It is thoroughly reliable in killing worms, bugs, fungi, etc., on cabbage, currants, beans, cucumber, squash, cauliflower, potatoes, etc., and other vegetable crops. Slug Shot keeps garden crops free of diseases and insect pests, invigorates the plants, and increases yields. It is convenient to handle. Postpaid, lb. 30c; 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.40. Not Prepaid, lb. 25c; 5 lbs., 60c; 10 lbs., \$1.15.

SULPHO TOBACCO SOAP—Nicotine, Sulphur and Soap—three well-known insecticides are all combined in this soap. Much more effective than a simple Nicotine spray against Black and Green Aphids, Mealy Bug, Red Spider and many other sucking insects.

Invaluable for spraying plants, shrubs, trees, vines; especially recommended for Roses. Just dissolve in water. Simple directions with each cake; 8 oz. cake makes 4 gallons of solution. Also an ideal soap for dogs and other animals. Cleanses thoroughly and removes vermin.

Postpaid, 30c; not prepaid, 25c.

HUDSON BULL DOG BARREL SPRAYER

The Hudson Bull Dog Barrel Sprayer is a sprayer that will give many years of hard service and prove economical in the long run.

An outfit of this type is particularly convenient because it is complete in itself. It can be placed in a wagon or on a stone boat and readily moved from place to place. Very desirable for spraying orchard or field crops for disinfecting and safeguarding railway cattle pens and cars, for treating cattle, sheep, hogs, or chickens with any of the numerous preparations for prevention of disease, for spraying shade trees, shrubs, flowers, etc., to protect them from insect destroyers, or for treating lawns to eradicate weeds.

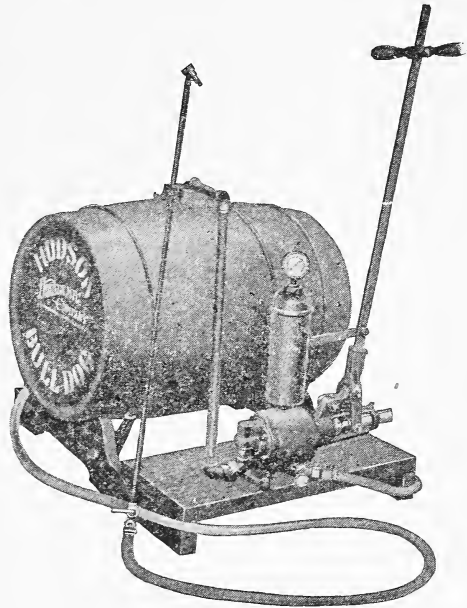
Pump—The Bull Dog is a compound high pressure pump of the horizontal type. Because of its unusual leverage, the operator can maintain a working pressure of 200 lbs. easily. A large air pressure chamber makes the pump very elastic, and aids in holding an even pressure at the nozzle. All working parts are brass, easily removed for cleaning, inspection, etc.

Tank—Welded steel barrel which is practically indestructible. Will not warp or dry out when not in use. Fastened to skids with steel straps. Fitted with swinging agitator driven by operation of the pump. Supply line protected from sediment by brass wire screen on end of pipe in barrel.

Skids—First grade lumber securely bolted together.

Discharge Equipment—12½ ft. of ½ in. spray hose, and 8 ft. extension rod, angle ideal spray nozzle and leakless brass shut-off valve. Fitted for 2 lines of hose.

Complete with barrel as shown. \$55.00.



Bull Dog Sprayer

Perfection Sprayer

The Perfection Sprayer combines all the essential features of a successful compressed air sprayer. The tank is riveted and soldered exactly like a steam boiler. It will withstand any pressure with perfect safety to the operator. The pump is all brass and properly proportioned. The Nozzle is the most satisfactory shut-off nozzle made; it will close tight under any pressure and there is consequently no leakage or damage to clothing, floors, etc. It will handle all solutions.

The Perfection is a practical Sprayer for use around the orchard, barn, outhouse; on truck farms; in onion, melon and small potato fields. It will handle whitewash and cold-water paints in a most satisfactory manner. The uses are many and varied.



Tank — 7½ inches diameter, 20 inches high; capacity approximately four gallons. Made in either galvanized or brass. The brass tank is recommended when ever a strongly corrosive solution is used, because it resists the action of the solution better than the galvanized. Copper - bearing galvanized sheet is used exclusively in

the galvanized tank, as that is rust resisting and gives the sprayer a longer life.

Brass Tank ----- \$9.00

Galvanized Tank ----- 6.25

If to be sent parcel post please add 25c to cover postage and packing.



Brass Aphid Rod

A 2 ft. Extension Rod for use with Perfection Sprayer, which permits spraying low lying plants on the under side of the leaves. Postpaid, \$2.00. - Not prepaid, \$1.75.

Insecticides and Fungicides—Continued

CARBOLA WHITE PAINT—Is recommended for killing lice, mites, fly eggs, etc., and as a preventative of the contagious diseases that affect stock and poultry. Can be applied with brush or sprayer, a disinfectant paint that dries white; use instead of whitewash. Postpaid, 5 lbs., 90c; 10 lbs., \$1.45. Not prepaid, 5 lbs., 75c; 10 lbs., \$1.25.

CREO-SUL—A cold water dip, insecticide, disinfectant, deodorizer, antiseptic and detergent. Rapidly fatal to all insect pests which infest domestic animals, but positively harmless to the skin. Heals eruptions and cuts, and promotes new growth of fine hair and wool. A perfect sheep dip and splendid disinfectant. Invaluable for dog kennels, poultry houses, and used in hospitals, jails and institutions.

Postpaid, qt., 95c; ½ gal., \$1.60; gal., \$2.25. Not prepaid, qt., 75c; ½ gal., \$1.35; gal., \$2.00.

RED CROSS RAT EMBALMER—It leaves no odor. It dries them up and mummifies the dead bodies. Price, 25c; 50c; \$1.00. Cannot be mailed.

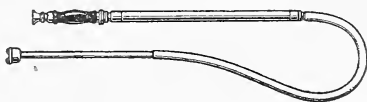
VERMINGO—Insecticide and Disinfectant. It kills by contact, bed bugs, roaches, fleas, moths, lice, ants, etc. Use freely in house as disinfectant. Postpaid, pint, 65c; qt., \$1.05; ½ gal., \$1.75; gal., \$2.75. Not prepaid, pt., 50c; qt., 85c; ½ gal., \$1.50; gal., \$2.50.

WEED KILLER—A preparation for killing weeds, ivy, grass, etc., in paths, gutters, roadsides, etc., or anywhere that vegetation is not wanted. Use 1 qt. to 10 gals. of water. Price, qt., 75c. Cannot be mailed.

ARMSTRONG STANDARD SPRAY PUMP

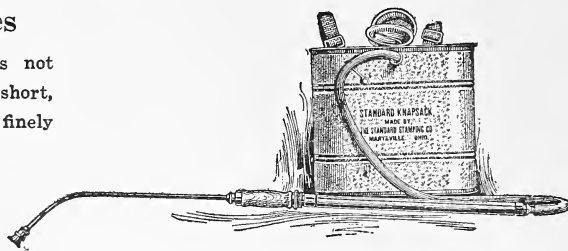
The Pump of a Hundred Uses

The Armstrong Standard Spray Pump is not a compressed air sprayer, and is, in short, merely a very accurately designed and finely fitted "squirt gun," with a proper outfit of nozzles capable of various combinations. It is made of brass throughout. The nozzles are attached to the discharge end and the hose to the suction end of the pump.



As Supplied For Spraying From Bucket

The Standard Pump is the busy man's sprayer. Its many uses in other ways make it indispensable to every farmer. It will spray the tallest fruit tree in the orchard from the ground and do it thoroughly—no need for unwieldy extension rods, ladders or platforms. It will do the work in one-third the time required by other pumps, it will take care of the spraying of large orchards as

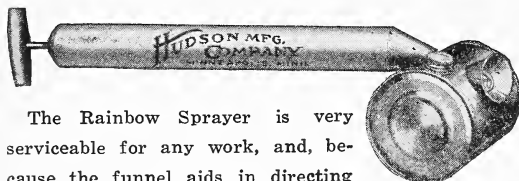


Armstrong Standard Pump With Knapsack And Short Extension Attachments

well as smaller ones, it enables one man to do better work and in less time than two men with the ordinary barrel pump, it will spray a field of potatoes, when used with knapsack, at the rate of an acre an hour or better, it will whitewash cow stables, chicken houses, spray cattle-dip and disinfectants, wash the automobile, afford fire protection and many other daily uses on the farm; it is simple, durable, powerful; made of brass and is warranted for five years unconditionally.

	Postpaid	Not Postpaid
Pump Only	\$ 5.60	\$5.50
Knapsack	4.40	4.25
Potato Extension	1.10	1.00
Veterinary Nozzle55	.50
Complete Outfit	11.65	11.25
Extra Hose, Per Ft.....	.20	.18

Rainbow Liquid Sprayer

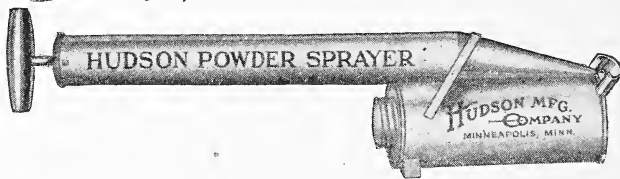


The Rainbow Sprayer is very serviceable for any work, and, because the funnel aids in directing the spray, it is economical in the use of material. Used for liquid sprays on flowers and vegetables, and for handling Cow Ease, Vermingo, Noxicide and other disinfectants around the home, chicken houses, etc. Tank: one full quart capacity; 4 inches in diameter; 4½ inches long. Made of heavy tin, lockseamed and leakproof. Postpaid 65c. Not prepaid 50c.

Hudson Powder Sprayer

The Hudson Powder Sprayer will handle all dry powdered insecticides such as Slug Shot, Calcium Arsenate, etc., in a very satisfactory and economical manner. It is particularly adapted to combat the Bean Beetle pest as the powder can be blown up under the leaves.

Tank: Made of heavy tin 3 inches in diameter, 6 inches long, holding about one quart; lock-seamed and leakproof. Postpaid, 85c. Not prepaid, 70c.



Hudson Bellows Sprayer



A Hudson Bellows Sprayer is a popular pattern for use with dry Paris Green, Arsenate of Lead, Slug Shot, Calcium Arsenate and other powdered insecticides. It is much used in truck gardens, potato patches, tobacco fields, cotton fields, etc., as an economical and efficient method of dusting. The funnel unscrews from the bellows, so that the powder is put directly inside the sprayer. It is kept constantly agitated by the action of the bellows, providing a uniform discharge.

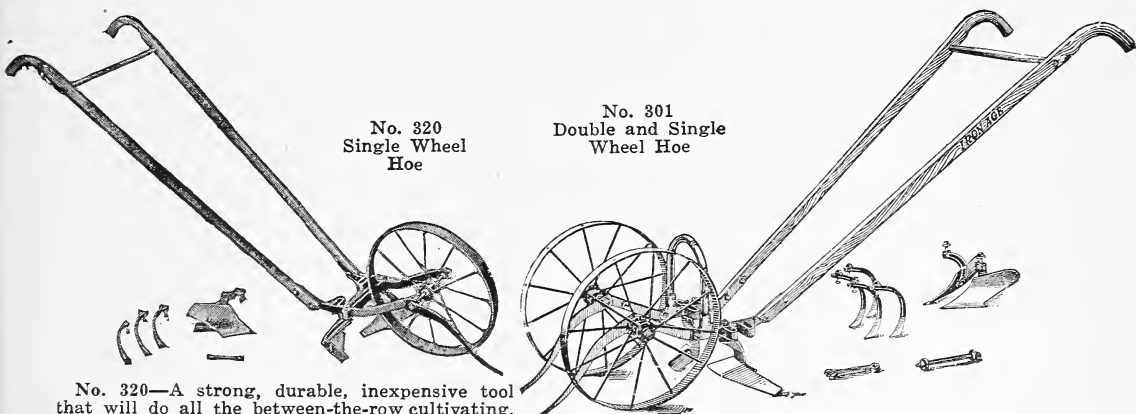
Bellows—Hardwood head block and handles, basswood sides. Reinforced construction at the hinge prevents any possibility of breakage. Leather is of very good grade, fastened to wood with glue and tacks to prevent leaks.

Discharge Equipment—Heavy tin, detaches from bellows by unscrewing. Elbow tilts the funnel in any direction, for dusting the under sides of leaves. Splendid for combating Bean Beetle. Postpaid, \$2.00. Not prepaid, \$1.75.

Rubber Pressure Hose

Made especially for power sprayers. The inner lining is of special composition not affected by the chemical action of the various spray solutions. Garden or lawn hose will not serve, because it corrodes and deteriorates rapidly. ½ inch diameter 5 ply. Postpaid, 20c per ft. Not prepaid, 18c per ft.

GARDEN PLOWS AND CULTIVATORS



No. 320
Single Wheel
Hoe

No. 301
Double and Single
Wheel Hoe

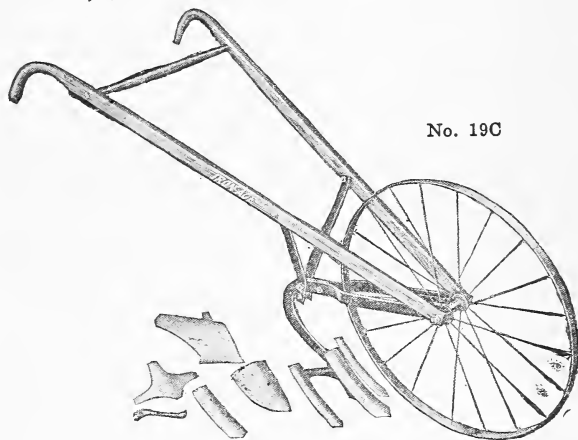
No. 320—A strong, durable, inexpensive tool that will do all the between-the-row cultivating, furrowing, ridging, weeding, leveling, etc., required in any home garden. Tools include pair side hoes, landslide plow, and 3 steel cultivator teeth, adjustable for close or wide cultivation. Price, \$8.00. Complete, with Rake, \$8.50.

COMBINED HILL AND DRILL SEEDER AND DOUBLE WHEEL HOE No. 306—Is the same tool as No. 315 except that it can be made into a double wheel hoe, and has higher frame equipped with landside plow instead of pair of double plows. Price, 306 complete, \$20.00.

No. 19C—This low-priced, convenient tool easily keeps the ground in perfect cultivation. Equipped with 24 inch wheel, 2 sizes single teeth, a scuffle hoe, and set of 3 teeth on one bracket for hoeing and cultivation between wider rows. Price, \$5.00.

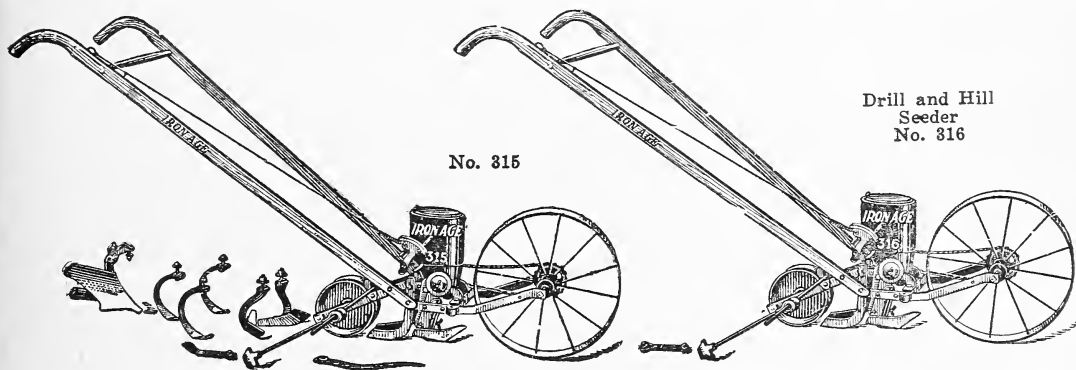
COMBINED HILL AND DRILL SEEDER AND SINGLE WHEEL HOE No. 315—Is a most popular and complete tool, especially planned for all garden work. In a single operation it will open its own furrow, sow in continuous rows or drop in hills, cover the seed with loose soil, pack it with a roller and mark the next row. All vegetables—Asparagus, Beets, Cabbage, Carrots, Onion, Cucumber, Melons, Spinach, Radish, Peas, etc.—are planted with No. 315, in a most accurate manner, insuring an even stand and a well laid out garden. The changes from hill to drill seeder or single wheel hoe for cultivation of vegetables are made with ease and rapidity. All tools shown on the illustration accompany this tool. Price, 315 complete, \$16.75.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE WHEEL HOE No. 301
Can be changed from double to single in a minute, an extremely valuable feature. You can hoe, cultivate, ridge growing crops, weed level, and pulverize your soil; open furrows, mix fertilizers, cover seed with this excellent tool. Price, \$12.00.



No. 19C

DRILL AND HILL SEEDER No. 316—Is an important tool built especially for those who do not care for a combined tool. It sows in continuous rows or deeply in drills, and is identically the same tool as No. 315 without cultivator attachments. Price, \$15.50.

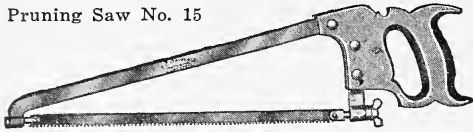


No. 315

Drill and Hill
Seeder
No. 316

ORCHARD, LAWN AND GARDEN TOOLS

Pruning Saw No. 15



DISSTON PRUNING SAW No. 15—Crucible blueed steel blade; polished flat steel frame, slightly tapered; riveted socket; swivel stretcher; adjustable blades; beechwood handle. Postpaid, \$2.25. Not Prepaid, \$2.15.



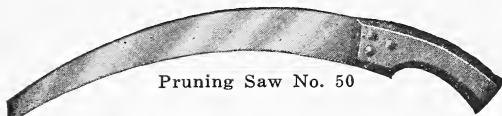
Pruning Saw No. 7

DISSTON PRUNING SAW No. 7—Cast steel blade, applewood handle, polished edges; 2 brass screws, 18 inches. Postpaid, \$1.85. Not Prepaid, \$1.75.



Pruning Saw No. 4

DISSTON PRUNING SAW No. 4—Duplex, double edge, cast steel blade, polished. Quick acting teeth on one side and plain teeth on reverse edge; beechwood handle, polished; 3 brass screws; 16 inches. Postpaid, \$1.85. Not Prepaid, \$1.75.



Pruning Saw No. 50

DISSTON PRUNING SAW No. 50—Crescent shape; crucible steel blade, polished, carved beechwood handle, brass screws; 14 inches. Postpaid, \$1.35. Not Prepaid, \$1.25.

TREE PRUNER No. 32—Select hardwood pole, natural finish; forged steel hook; tempered crucible steel draw cutting knife, blade 4 3/4 inches long, insuring ample leverage; steel wire drawing rod; steel lever handle. It does satisfactory pruning from the ground or on outer trunks of large trees. Not Prepaid, 6 ft. extension, \$1.25; 8 ft. extension, \$1.75.

Tree Pruner
No. 32

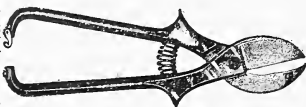
PRUNING SHEAR No. 30—Extra heavy carved blade and hook, forged from highest grade crucible steel, polished and tempered; heavy steel bolts and nuts, hardwood

Pruning Shear No. 30

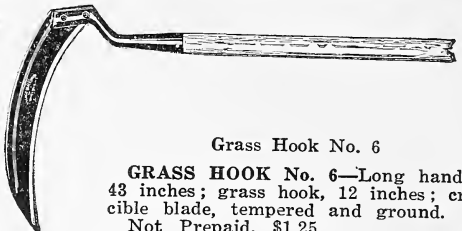


handles, varnished. A superior type of shear. 20 in., Postpaid, \$3.15. Not Prepaid, \$3.00. 24 in., Postpaid, \$3.40. Not Prepaid, \$3.25.

PRUNING SHEAR No. V13—Forged tool steel blade 9 inch. Postpaid, \$1.40. Not prepaid, \$1.30.

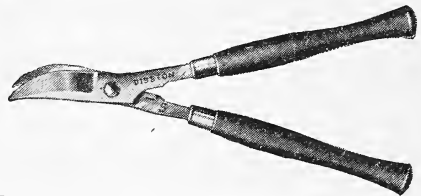


GRASS SHEARS No. 158—Straight blades, shanks and spring, stamped and forged from one piece of steel; shanks and cutting edges are polished. Postpaid, \$1.00. Not Prepaid, 90c.

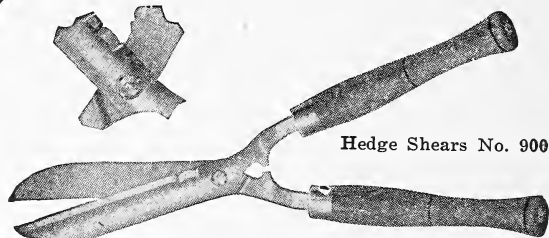


Grass Hook No. 6

GRASS HOOK No. 6—Long handle, 43 inches; grass hook, 12 inches; crucible blade, tempered and ground. Not Prepaid, \$1.25.



LADIES' HEDGE SHEARS No. 1—Forged Cutlery Steel; 6 inch blades. Postpaid, \$1.65. Not Prepaid, \$1.50.

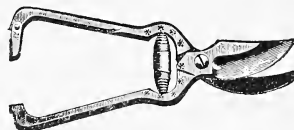


Hedge Shears No. 900

No. 900—Forged crucible steel notched, hammer finish; hardwood handles; blade 9 inches. Postpaid, \$2.75. Not Prepaid, \$2.50.



PRUNING SHEAR (Pexto)—Tempered crucible steel, extra heavy blade; polished head and handles. Postpaid, \$2.60. Not prepaid, \$2.50.



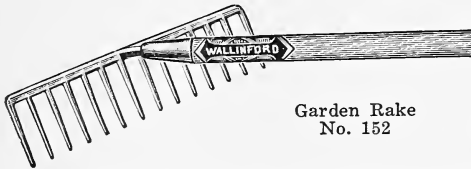
PRUNING SHEAR No. V15—Forged cutlery steel; nickel finish. Postpaid, \$2.10. Not prepaid, \$2.00.

LADIES' ROSE SHEAR—A beautifully finished, full polished and nickel plated shear. Length 6 inches. Tempered steel blade. Postpaid, \$1.60. Not prepaid, \$1.50.

ORCHARD, LAWN AND GARDEN TOOLS—Cont.



POST HOLE DIGGER No. 151—Hardwood handles, round taps, square shoulders, fitted into one solid socket and bolted; one piece solid steel blades of first quality; blades 9 inches long. Digs 6 inch hole; length over all, 57 inches; point of blades polished. Price, Not Prepaid, \$2.00.



Garden Rake
No. 152

GARDEN RAKE No. 152—The very best quality steel. The teeth are made of polished steel in pairs, solidly riveted. It is the strongest and most durable rake on the market. Straight grained white ash handle. Price, Not Prepaid, \$1.25.



Garden Rake
No. 154

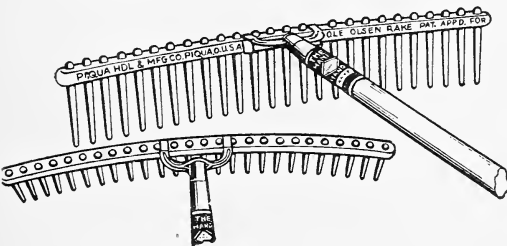
GARDEN RAKE No. 154 — Malleable iron, straight teeth, natural plain ferrule, straight grain ash handle. Not prepaid, 75c.

LAWN RAKE No. 156—Steel wire teeth rakes have always been particularly suitable for raking lawns. They stir the soil around roots of grass without digging up or disturbing young seedlings of the lawn. Not Prepaid, 75c.



Lawn Rake No. 156

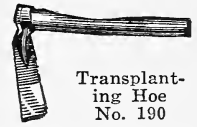
Ole Oleson



Curved Head

Wood head, teeth and handle; malleable socket and lugs; socket fastened to head by two lugs that grip around the head. Straight grain white ash handle. Length of head 23 inches; 26 teeth $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches long; length of handle $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet. This is a splendid rake to use on very fine smooth lawns, but is not adapted for rough ground. Not prepaid, \$1.00.

TRANSPLANTING HOE No. 190 — For transplanting long stem tomatoes and other plants. Postpaid, 60c. Not prepaid, 50c.



Transplanting Hoe
No. 190

TRANSPLANTING TROWEL No. 191 — One-piece high grade steel; for transplanting small plants. Postpaid, 35c.



Garden Dibble

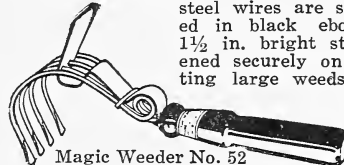
GARDEN DRIBBLE No. 192 Indispensable for setting out all sorts of plants. Postpaid, 50c.



No. 191
Trowel

TURF TRIMMER No. 157—Polished steel blade of excellent quality, bronze finish, solid shank, 4 ft. white ash handle. This tool trims smoothly all sods of banks and is a great labor-saver. Price, \$1.35.

MAGIC WEEDER No. 52—Four bright heavy steel wires are securely mounted in black ebonized handle; $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. bright steel blade fastened securely on back for cutting large weeds, etc. Length handle 6 inches. It is famous the world over for its usefulness. Postpaid, 50c. Not Prepaid, 45c.



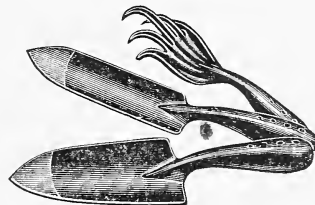
Magic Weeder No. 52



Norcross Cultivator Hoe and Weeder

NORCROSS CULTIVATOR HOE AND WEEDER—Will cultivate closer to plants without injuring them than any other type of implement known, leaving the soil level, loose and untrampled. The sharp steel prongs are detachable, finely finished, and of great durability. Three sizes and prices. Five prong, 4 ft. handle, Not Prepaid, \$1.00; three prong, 4 ft. handle, Not Prepaid, 75c; Weeder, small, Postpaid, 50c.

Three Piece Garden Set



Set No. 83

Set of Three Tools: One regular Trowel, one Transplanting Trowel, and one Weeder. All made of heavy pressed steel, handsomely finished. Price, per set, Prepaid, 85c; Not Prepaid, 75c. Any one tool, Prepaid, 30c; Not Prepaid, 25c.

ORCHARD, LAWN and GARDEN TOOLS—(Cont'd)

FLORAL SET No. 120—Composed of hoe, shovel and rake. The handles are short, making them particularly adapted for working in flower beds or children's gardens. Postpaid, \$2.25. Not Prepaid, \$2.00.



Floral Set No. 120

FLORAL SET No. 121 — Consists of heavy shank hoe, 5 tooth iron rake, heavy 6 inch English Pattern Trowel. All finished in gold bronze. Postpaid, \$1.15. Not Prepaid, \$1.00.

OAK LEAF ASPARAGUS KNIFE No. 122—Special quality tool steel blade, tempered and hardened, hardwood handle; length of blade, 15 inches. Postpaid, 55c. Not Prepaid, 50c.

GARDEN HOE No. 127—Cast steel, finely tempered, half polished and painted; $\frac{1}{2}$ inch solid shank; straight grained white ash handle. Price, Not Prepaid, 75c.



Ladies' Hoe No. 128

LADIES' HOE No. 128 — First quality steel, polished, gold bronzed shank and ferrule, straight-grained white ash handle. A durable hoe of light weight for the garden and flower culture. Price, Not Prepaid, 65c.



UNHANDLED EYE HOE No. 123 — Finest quality crucible steel; can be filed or sharpened; seven inch blade. Postpaid, 75c. Not Prepaid, 65c.



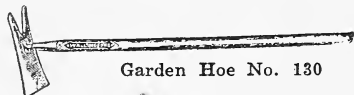
Garden Hoe No. 126

GARDEN HOE No. 126—Best quality steel blade, polished; fitted straight grain white ash handle thoroughly seasoned and waxed. Price, Not Prepaid, \$1.00.



Garden Hoe No. 132

GARDEN HOE No. 132 — Heart shape blade, extra quality and finish; $7\frac{1}{2}$ inch blade, solid socket; full polished, straight grain ash handle. Of particular merit in culture of flowers and vegetables. Price, Not Prepaid, \$1.00.



Garden Hoe No. 130

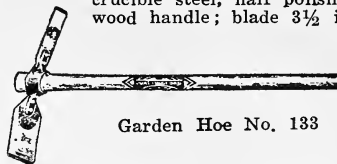
GARDEN HOE No. 130 — First quality steel blades, polished; steel shank, gold bronze finish; straight ash handle; blades $3\frac{1}{2}$ x 9; 4 ft. handle. Price, Not Prepaid, 65c.



Garden Weeder No. 131

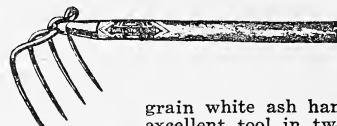
GARDEN WEEDER No. 131 — One strong steel blade of superior quality, polished and bronzed; straight white ash handle, capable of pulverizing tough soils; a durable, strong implement. Price, Not Prepaid, 60c.

GARDEN HOE No. 133—One special piece of crucible steel, half polish; $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. hardwood handle; blade $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide. Used for heavy digging and pulverizing stiff soils. Price, Not Prepaid, 85c.



Garden Hoe No. 133

POTATO HOOK No. 144-145—Broad oval tines of remarkable durability; straight shank; plain ferrule; $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet straight grain white ash handle. Offer this excellent tool in two types. Price, 4 tines, No. 144, Not Prepaid, \$1.00. Price, 6 tines, No. 145, Not Prepaid, \$1.50.



Fork No. 147

MANURE FORK No. 147—Strap ferrule; gold and blue finish; straight grain white ash handle. We offer only one fork; a superior quality in steel; tines 10 inches long; spread 8 inches wide; $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. handle. Price, Not Prepaid, \$1.50.



SPADING FORK No. 146—Fine bronze finish; angular steel tines of first quality; straight grained white ash handle. This tool is indispensable to all gardeners in preparing hotbeds, etc., for small seeds. Price, Not Prepaid, \$1.75.



Short Handle Shovel No. 150

SHORT HANDLE SHOVEL No. 150 — Extra cast steel; plain back socket strap; straight grain white ash handle. Used for dirt, coal, manure, etc. Price, Not Prepaid, \$1.50. Same design with long handle. Not Prepaid, \$2.00.

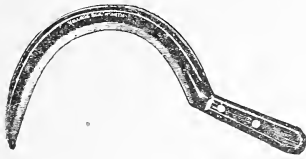


Short Handle Spade No. 149

SHORT HANDLE SPADE No. 149 — Square point, polished; 12 in. blade length, $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. width; handle best white ash 27 inches long. Price, Not Prepaid, \$1.50. Same design with long handle. Price, Not Prepaid, \$2.00.

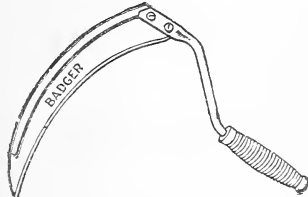
LONG HANDLE SPADE No. 148 — Polished black finish; handle $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. long, hardwood finish. Price, Not Prepaid, \$1.50.

ORCHARD, LAWN AND GARDEN TOOLS—Cont'd.



GRASS HOOK
No. 2 — Cutlery steel, tempered blade, thin and sharp riveted handle. Postpaid, 60c. Not Prepaid, 50c.

GRASS HOOK
No. 3—Patent offset handle, tempered ground forged cutlery steel. Postpaid, 85c. Not Prepaid, 75c.



BADGER GRASS HOOK — Sickle pattern, corrugated handle, crucible steel. Postpaid, 75c. Not prepaid 65c.

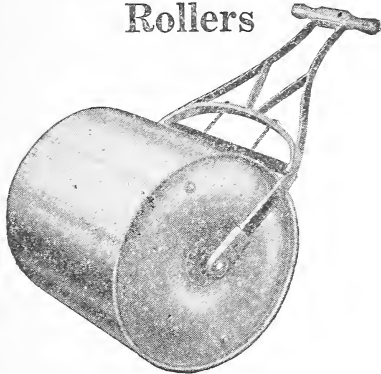
WATERING POTS

Galvanized
Not Prepaid

4 qt. -----	\$.90
6 qt. -----	\$1.00
8 qt. -----	\$1.15
12 qt. -----	\$1.45
16 qt. -----	\$1.75



Water Ballast Lawn Rollers



Buch Water Ballast Rollers have high carbon steel axles and roller bearings. The electrically welded steel drum may be filled with water or sand to increase the weight. It is the most satisfactory roller on the market. It is durable and strong; can be made any weight up to capacity of individual roller, and is easy and convenient to handle.

DESCRIPTION

No.	Dia. In.	Length In.	WEIGHTS			PRICE
			Empty	Filled with Water		
601	14	24	70	175		\$17.00
602	18	24	85	265		20.00
603	24	24	110	420		23.00
604	24	32	130	566		26.00

BOSTON NOZZLE No. 168—Polished cast brass; throws solid stream, sprayer can be shut off entirely. Will fit couplings of both $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ in. hose. Postpaid, \$1.00.



DANDELION DIGGER No. 1—Steel knife; used for lifting dandelions without injuring lawn. Postpaid, 55c. Not Prepaid, 50c.

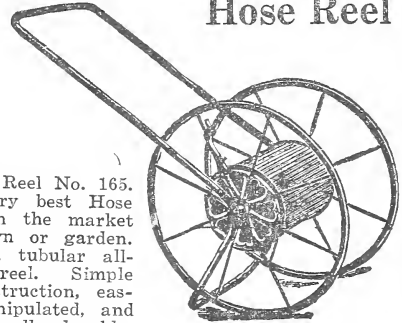


HOSE COUPLINGS No. 167—Postpaid, pair, 35c.



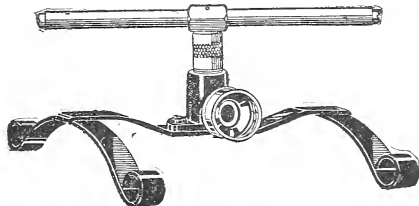
Garden or Lawn Hose No. 169
GARDEN OR LAWN HOSE No. 169—Best offer of best quality hose; high grade cotton duck; red cover; withstands high pressure. It is an excellent hose for all general uses. Price, per ft., 15c.

Hose Reel



Hose Reel No. 165. The very best Hose Reel on the market for lawn or garden. It is a tubular all-metal reel. Simple in construction, easily manipulated, and exceptionally durable. The corrugated iron drum is 9 inches in diameter; the wheels are $21\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; capacity, 100 ft. of hose. Do not wear the hose out dragging around on the ground. The reel keeps it clean and makes the best of care simple. Price, \$5.00.

Rainbow Lawn Sprinkler



Revolves rapidly on any pressure. Wearing and friction almost eliminated by use of water absorbing fibre washers. Made of Brass. Will not stick or corrode. Distributes about 5 gallons of water per minute evenly over every portion of ground, 20 feet from sprinkler. Will indefinitely, without repair or attention, do the work it was built for. A lasting source of satisfaction at a fair price.

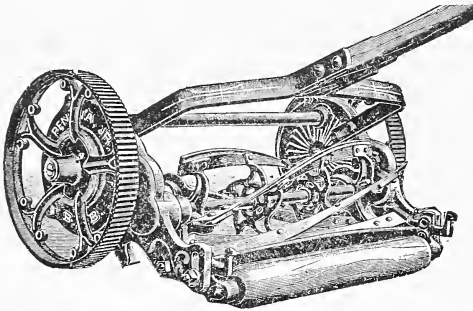
No. 5—Stands 4 inches high. 7 inches revolving head. Postpaid, \$2.25. Not prepaid, \$2.00.

LAWN MOWERS



Pennsylvania Lawn Mowers are the result of over a third of a century of scientific study, combined with practical knowledge of many and varied conditions under which they may be used. It is known everywhere as the lawn mower of quality. Let this quality solve the ever perplexing troubles of a smooth running and even cutting machine.

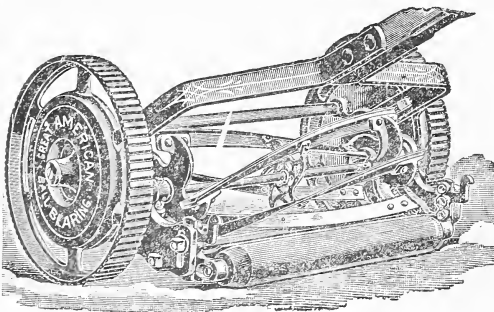
Pennsylvania Junior Ball Bearing



Blades: Five crucible tool steel, oil hardened and water tempered. Gears: A triple set on each side. Wheel Base. Extra long, cuts smoothly over uneven ground. Wheels 10 inches; open spokes. Bottom Knife: Raised edge of tempered, crucible tool steel. Height of Cut: $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 5-16 inch. Will cut grass 6 inches high. Handle: Hardwood; iron braces on cross-bar.

The Pennsylvania Junior has all the good points that a high grade mower should have and some features that make it the most perfect grass cutter in the world. Its self-sharpening features alone will make it worth its cost to the user, as it will save this expense until the blades are worn out, in average use a dozen years or more. Price, 17 inch, \$28.50; 19 inch, \$32.50.

Great American Ball Bearing

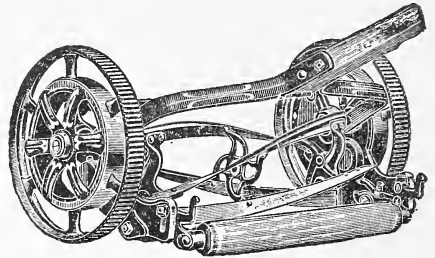


Blades: Five crucible tool steel, oil hardened and water tempered. Gears: Double; one in each drive wheel; cone and cups, hardened tool steel; extra large balls of highest quality. Wheels: 10 inches; solid center, protecting gears; six spokes. Parts: Malleable and cast, accurately machined to insure noiseless service. Bottom Knife: Self-sharpening; raised edge: crucible tool steel, insuring long service. Height of Cut: $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$

inches, will cut grass 6 inches high. Handle: Hardwood; iron braces on cross-bar.

The Great American Ball Bearing is the best all-around mower of its type in the world. The perfectly-fitting ball cups and cones insure an easy running machine. Price, 15 in. \$20.00; 17 in. \$22.50; 19 in. \$25.00.

Orchid Ball Bearing



Blades: Four crucible tool steel, hardened and tempered. Gears: Internal, one in each wheel, covered by dust-proof cap. Bearings: Balls, cups and cones identical with those used on Pennsylvania Junior and our other high priced machines. Wheels: 10 in. diameter; open center or spider pattern; reinforced rims. Parts: Malleable and cast; machined to fit, insuring noiseless smooth cutting. Bottom Knife: Spring steel, hardened and tempered; the cast bar holding the knife is fitted to side plates, permitting accurate set screw adjustment. Height of Cut: $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch; will cut grass 6 inches high. Handle: Hardwood. Price, 16 in. \$16.00 each.

Delta Ball Bearing

Blades: Four crucible tool steel, hardened and tempered. Gears: Internal: one in each wheel. Bearings: Full "Pennsylvania Quality" bearings. Wheels: 8 inches; spoke rim. Parts: Malleable and cast; accurately machined to insure noiseless service. Bottom Knife: Enos patent; self-sharpening; tempered spring steel. Height of Cut: $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Will cut 5 inch grass. Handle: Hardwood. Price, 16 in., \$12.50.

Electra

Blades: Crucible tool steel, hardened and tempered. Gears: Internal: one in each wheel. Bearings: Parallel; adjustable to take up wear. Wheels: 8 inch; spoked rim. Parts: Malleable and cast, accurately machined to insure noiseless service. Bottom Knife: Spring steel; hardened and tempered; Enos patent. Height of Cut, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches; will cut grass 5 inches high. Handle: Hardwood. Price, 14 in., \$10.00.

New Westfield

Eight inch wheel; three knife. A good mower for small lawns. Price, 12 in., \$8.50.

Pennsylvania Undercut B. B. Trimmer

The unique construction of the undercut trimmer permits cutting, not only close up to a wall, fence, tree, etc., but it will get the grass under a fence or rock-cut base of tombstones, house foundations, and other places hitherto out of reach of anything but hand shears.

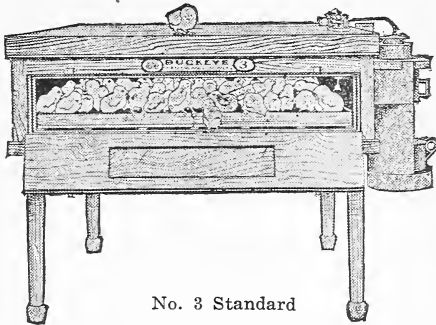
The slanting side plate and conical cylinder make it possible to cut all grass left by the regular style of lawn mower; $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. drive wheel; 4 blade cylinder. Width of Cut: $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Price, \$12.00.

BUCKEYE INCUBATORS—The Perfect Hatchers

Buckeye Standard Incubators

The successful poultry breeder is the man or woman who has learned by experience, and when you find hundreds of such breeders using a certain article year after year, you must be convinced that they have found that article to be absolutely satisfactory or they would not be using it. And when the article in question happens to be an incubator, the machine on which they must depend for the production of all the chickens they raise, it is a foregone conclusion that they could not be successful unless the incubators they are using are producing the highest percentage of the highest grade chicks, the kind of chicks that enables them to perpetuate their stock and turn their product into profit.

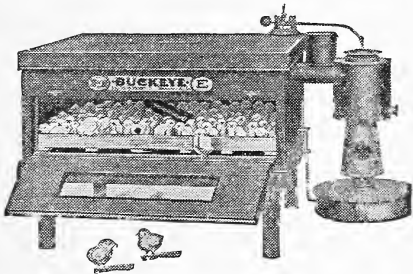
Over 500,000 satisfied users represent the proof that we offer in support of Buckeye superiority—little breeders, big breeders, beginners, experts—breeders that include every class from boys and girls with a little 65-egg machine up to the tremendous poultry plants with capacities of 50,000 eggs and more, all uniting in the same verdict. Catalog of Incubators, Brooders, and Spare Parts, sent on request.



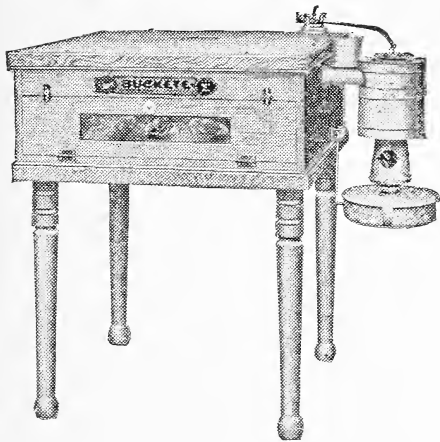
No. 3 Standard

Buckeye "Standard" Incubators are equipped with every desirable device that could possibly add to the efficiency of an incubator. Only the best of materials are used and each machine is inspected by the National Board of Insurance Underwriters before they leave the factory. It requires no artificial moisture, will operate satisfactorily in any climate, and requires no attention to the regulator from the time a hatch is started until it is finished.

It is not necessary to have any previous experience to operate a Buckeye. The entire Buckeye system is so simple that a boy or girl can operate it as satisfactorily as an experienced operator. Buckeye Standard Incubators are equipped with every desirable device that can possibly be added to an incubator. The big breeders say that there is nothing left undone, nothing to be wished for, in the "Standard." Each machine carries Underwriter's Guarantee.



Style "E," No. 14



Style "E," No. 17

Prices Buckeye Standard Incubators

No. 1, 120 egg capacity	\$ 37.50
No. 2, 175 egg capacity	44.50
No. 3, 250 egg capacity	57.75
No. 4, 350 egg capacity	68.00
No. 5, 600 egg capacity	107.00

Buckeye Guarantee

Buckeye Incubators are guaranteed to hatch every hatchable egg, and we further guarantee the perfect working of all its mechanical parts. Should the incubator fail to fulfill our guarantee in any particular, it may be returned to us at our expense (via freight) any time within 40 days after its receipt, and we will send the purchaser a new incubator in exchange.

BUCKEYE INCUBATOR CO.

Prices Of Style "E" Incubators

No. 14, 65 egg capacity	\$16.50
No. 16, 110 egg capacity	27.50
No. 17, 210 egg capacity	36.75

Style "E" Incubators are low in price and at the same time give universal satisfaction. Hundreds of poultrymen in Western North Carolina are ready to vouch for this superior low-price incubator.

Incubator Thermometers

Price, postpaid-----\$1.00

Brooder Thermometers

Price, postpaid-----\$1.25

Smoke Pipe

No. 114—Smoke Pipe; diameter, 3 inches; black sheet iron, in 2 ft. lengths.

Not prepaid, per length-----15c



Corrugated Elbows

No. 115—Corrugated Elbows; diameter, 3 inches; black. Not prepaid, each, 15c.



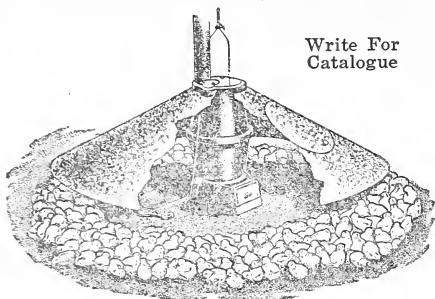
Chimney Collars For Brooder Stoves

No. 117 — Chimney Collars; size, 6x3 inches. Price, each, 10c.



BUCKEYE BROODERS

Standard Colony Brooder



Write For
Catalogue

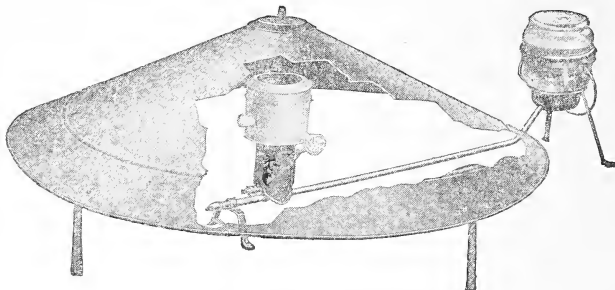
Coal Burner; grows three chicks where one grew before. Brooder that provides constant temperature, supply of pure, fresh air, plenty of exercise and no possible chance for crowding, every essential for the welfare of growing chicks, with such automatic regularity that all unfavorable conditions are eliminated. It requires little attention, is inexpensive to operate, and raises more chicks and stronger chicks than any other brooder.

No. 18, 500 chicks.....	\$21.50
No. 19, 1,000 chicks.....	26.50
No. 25, 1,200 chicks.....	30.00

New Blue Flame Brooder

Sold under 30 days' money back guarantee. Burns oil and it is easy and convenient to operate. Gives at all times uniform heat. As there are no curtains on these brooders, there is always an abundant supply of pure air, which baby chicks need as much as heat.

No. 27, 200 chicks.....	\$18.75
No. 28, 350 chicks.....	22.25
No. 29, 500 chicks.....	24.75



Buckeye Blue Flame "Colony" Brooders

Buckeye Portable Brooder

Oil burner; broods like coal burner; durable, inexpensive, no water, pure air. This excellent Brooder is especially constructed for the small raiser. It is made of the very best quality metal, inexpensive to operate, and gives

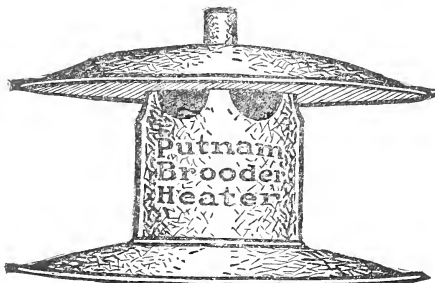


absolutely the most satisfactory results in every way. The operation is simple and effective, there being at all times an adequate supply of fresh air, the greatest virtue any brooder can have. No. 20, Portable Brooder, 60 chicks, \$12.50.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

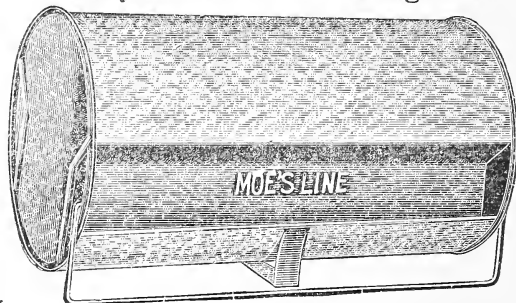
Standard Feeders, Watering Fountains, Shell Boxes, etc., are indispensable to all poultry raisers. These appliances not only pay for themselves by saving a large percentage of the feed, but at the same time keep the feed and water free from dirt. This sanitary feature alone brings large returns by keeping the flock in healthy condition.

Putnam Brooder Heater



The Putnam Brooder Heater is particularly adapted to the small chicken raiser or back lotter who aims to produce one lot of chicks or a few dozen. Each brooder has a capacity of from 25 to 60 chicks. By increasing the number of brooders any size flock can be cared for. The Putnam requires filling but once a week and requires a minimum amount of oil. The other materials required to install a Putnam outfit are any sort of packing box such as a shoe box, one sixth yard of oil cloth and a few nails. Full instructions as to how to construct the outfit and operate the brooder are furnished with every Putnam. Folder gladly sent on application. Postpaid, \$4.75.

Horizontal Poultry Fountain For Baby Chicks and Growing Stock



Horizontal Fountain No. 135.

This fountain is designed for baby chicks and growing stock. It is made of best quality tight coated galvanized iron, strong and substantial, the water feeds automatically and the construction provides a large drinking surface. They are solid and compact yet light in weight and easy to carry about. Have a heavy wire carrying handle. Length 12 inches, diameter 6½ inches. Capacity about 2 gallons. This fountain will be found particularly valuable for watering small chicks and as it can be used for grown stock, it will prove very economical to install. Postpaid, \$1.00. Not prepaid, 80c.

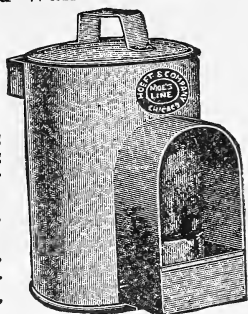
Moe's Improved Wall Fountains

Made of heavy galvanized iron, in 3 sizes. The covered outlet keeps out dust and dirt, and the outlet is further protected by a removable plate which prevents any floating rubbish from being drawn into the reservoir.

No. 97—2 qt. postpaid, \$1.00; express, 85c.

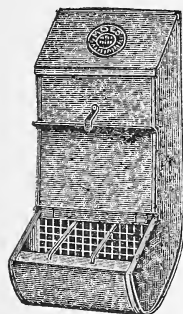
No. 98—1 gal. postpaid, \$1.15; express, \$1.00.

No. 99—2 gal. postpaid, \$1.50; express, \$1.35.



Dry Mash Hoppers

The curved bottom of the hopper keeps the feed within easy reach of the birds. The gradual enlargement from top to bottom prevents clogging. The wire grid and wires running from the flange through the wire grid prevents any chance of the fowls throwing out or wasting feed. The sloping cover prevents the birds from roosting on the hopper, and when both covers are closed, it is rat- and mouseproof.



No. 35, Capacity 10 qts.-----\$1.50; postpaid, \$1.80

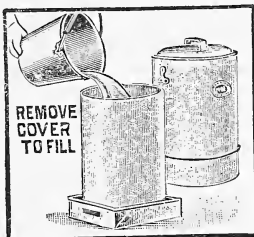
No. 36, Capacity 14 qts.-----\$2.00; postpaid, \$2.30

No. 13, Capacity 22 qts.-----\$2.40; postpaid, \$2.75

No. 37, Capacity 32 qts.-----\$2.80; postpaid, \$3.15

"Top-Fill" Fountains, Automatic Feed, Easy to Fill and Keep Clean

Made of heavy galvanized iron, with double walls, which keeps the water cool in summer, and retards freezing in winter. Feeds automatically, no valves to get out of order. Fills from the top, avoiding the annoyance of spilling over while being filled.



Can be hung up out of the litter, and the square pan gives drinking facilities for two pens at the same time. Fill the fountain in the morning and the chickens have an all day's supply of pure water at just the right temperature. The best and most popular fountain on the market.

No. 2, Capacity 2 gals.-----\$2.50; postpaid \$2.80

No. 3, Capacity 4 gals.-----\$3.25; postpaid \$3.60

Chick Feeder



No. 11—Pure food for the baby chicks. A great feed-saver, as the little chicks cannot get into it and contaminate the feed.

Cannot be upset. Can be used for water, milk or any kind of food.

No. 11, 6 in. diameter-----15c; postpaid, 20c

No. 12, 8 1/4 in. diameter-----25c; postpaid, 30c

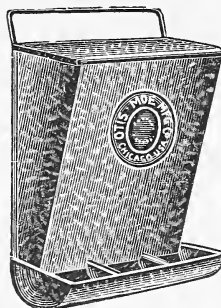
Moe's Grit And Shell Boxes

Grit, shell, and charcoal, are recognized an essential part of the diet, insuring healthy fowls. They cannot be more economically supplied than in our grit and shell boxes. Prices:

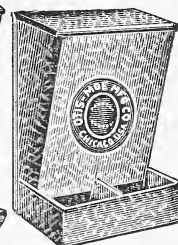
No. 90, 4 compartment-----\$1.25; postpaid, \$1.40

No. 9, 3 compartment----- .90; postpaid, 1.00

No. 45, 2 compartment----- .40; postpaid, .50



No. 9—Three Compartment

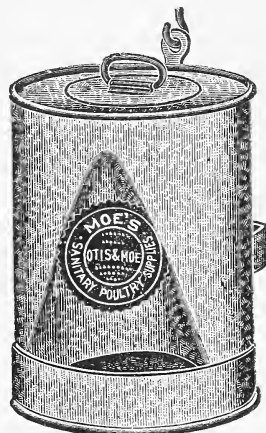


No. 45—Two Compartment

Sanitary Fount

No. 74 — This style is made with permanent bottoms. A strong, substantial wall fount at a low price. It is manufactured from galvanized iron. The capacity is 5 gallons. Can be used in combination with Heater shown below. Price, \$1.95.

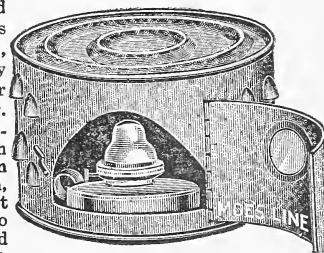
Postpaid, \$2.10.



Fountain Heater

Can be used with all styles of fountains, and effectively prevents water from freezing. Effectively solves the problem of a uniform supply of fresh, clear water at all times, no matter how cold the weather.

The lamp fount or bowl holds sufficient kerosene to burn for 7 days. Simple and safe. Nothing to get out of order. No. 10 Heater, \$1.90 each; Postpaid, \$2.00.



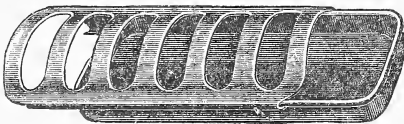
McCandish Chick Feeders

This is a very sensible chick feeder as it provides a maximum feeding space and the feed is kept in a sanitary condition by the revolving rod on which chicks cannot perch. Can be used also as a watering trough. With proper care will last for years.



12 in. long-----40c ea. Postpaid 45c
20 in. long-----50c ea. Postpaid 60c
30 in. long-----75c ea. Postpaid 85c

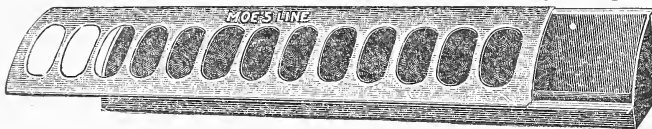
Sanitary Feeding Troughs



Suitable for dry feed, wet mash, or water, for baby chicks or grown fowls. No sharp or rough edges to injure the chicks.

No. 21, 12 in. long-----40c; Postpaid, 50c
No. 22, 18 in. long-----60c; Postpaid, 70c

Single Feeding Troughs



Made of best quality galvanized iron, accurately stamped with dies. No sharp or rough edges to injure the chicks. Sliding top; easily cleaned. Can be hung on the wall.

No. 55, 12 in. long-----35c; Postpaid, 45c
No. 56, 18 in. long-----40c; Postpaid, 50c

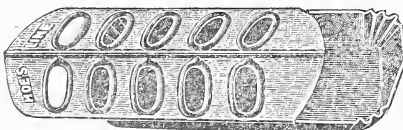
Double Feeding Troughs



Made same as Single Feeding Troughs. With center partition. Can be used for two kinds of feed.

No. 58, 12 in. long-----45c; Postpaid, 55c
No. 59, 18 in. long-----60c; Postpaid, 70c

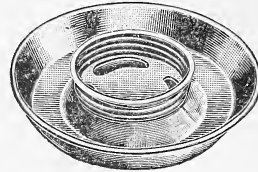
Aluminum Feeding Troughs



Buttermilk Feeding Troughs, made of pure aluminum, which is not affected by the acids of milk and similar feeds.

No. 69, 10 in. long-----50c; Postpaid, 60c
No. 70, 20 in. long-----90c; Postpaid, \$1.00

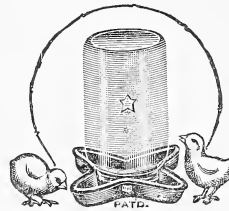
Mason Jar Fountain



Made of heavy terne plate, a rust resisting metal, and the finest fountain of its kind on the market. No solder used in its construction.

Made in one size and fits any Mason jar in sizes 1 Pint, 1 Quart, and 2 Quarts. (We do not furnish the glass jars). Postpaid, 15c each; 6 for 75c. Not prepaid, 10c each.

Star Fountain



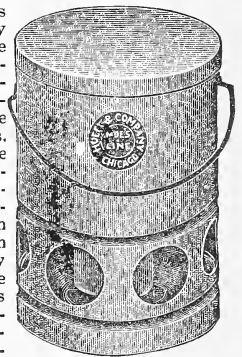
Made to fit any Mason Jar. (We do not furnish the glass jars.)

Made of a single piece of non-rusting metal. Price, 10c each; Postpaid, 15c each; 6 for 75c.

Pigeon Feeders

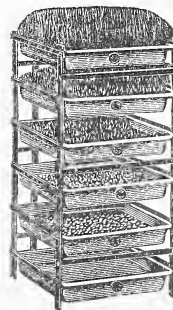
Pigeons are particular and fastidious feeders with a strong tendency to scatter and waste feed. Moe's Round Pigeon Feeder was especially designed to overcome this.

Made of heavy galvanized iron with feeding holes properly spaced all around the hopper. The hopper has a slanting bottom leading through a large tube to the feeding bottom. This feeding trough or bottom is also made on a slant, causing the birds to reach for the food and prevents them from billing the feed out and wasting it.



No. 105, cap'y 3 qts-----\$1.00 ea. Postpaid \$1.15
No. 106, cap'y 6 qts-----\$1.50 ea. Postpaid \$1.75

Moe's Oat Sprouter



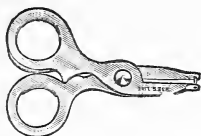
Frame is of steel, 3 ft. high, well braced and neatly painted. Has six interchangeable heavy galvanized iron pans, 16 in. by 18 in. Five of the pans have perforated bottoms to secure the proper drainage, and the bottom pan is solid to hold the drippings. No lamp or heater required. Best results are obtained if the sprouter is placed in a cellar near the furnace or in a room with a temperature of 65 or 70 degrees.

Use good oats and soak them in water for about 12 hours, then fill the trays to a depth of about 1 in. Sprinkle and stir with a paddle each day until they sprout. Then discontinue stirring, but continue to sprinkle daily. Postpaid, \$6.30; Not prepaid, \$6.00.

Poultry Punch No. 39

A new improved punch, scissors type. Works easily, cuts clean and does not pinch the foot. Convenient to carry in vest pocket, and the lower end is an excellent cigar cutter.

Nickel Plated Finish, length, 3½ in. Postpaid, 55c. Not prepaid, 50c.



Adjustable Leg Bands



Made of sheet aluminum, with large raised numbers, easy to read from a distance. Adjustable for any size fowl. Accurately made and quickly applied. Numbered 1 to 12—1 to 25—

1 to 50—1 to 100—101 to 200, etc., up to 999, which is the highest number made.

12 bands -----	\$0.15	100 bands -----	\$0.75
25 bands -----	.25	500 bands -----	3.50
50 bands -----	.45	1000 bands -----	6.00

Celluloid Leg Bands

Colored Leg Bands are made of celluloid, in fast colors. They are of a proper temper, keep their shape, light in weight and very durable. Will not fade, and are weather proof. Quickly put on or removed, and make it easy to keep an accurate register of your birds.

Furnished in four sizes; for American and Mediterranean breeds of chickens, also for baby chicks and pigeons. Assorted colors. When ordering state what size fowl the bands are required for and the color preferred.



PIGEON AND BABY CHICK SIZES	
12 bands -----	\$0.10
25 bands -----	.20
50 bands -----	.35
100 bands -----	.50
500 bands -----	2.25
1000 bands -----	4.00

POULTRY SIZES	
12 bands -----	\$0.15
25 bands -----	.30
50 bands -----	.50
100 bands -----	.75
500 bands -----	3.60
1000 bands -----	7.00

Baby Chicks

We will handle again this year Baby Chicks from the Asheville Hatchery. These Baby Chicks are raised from strong, sturdy stock, from carefully culled flocks.

The Asheville Hatchery begins culling and selecting breeding stock in the middle of the summer of the year preceding that in which the chicks are to be hatched. The flocks are watched carefully and any birds which show lack of vigor or of breed characteristics are removed. With this kind of management, eggs are secured that will hatch strong, vigorous chicks, chicks that anyone can raise if they will follow directions carefully.

The following breeds can be had: S. C. White Leghorns, Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Plymouth Rocks, S. C. Anconas, S. C. Rhode Island Reds, Buff Orpingtons. Write for prices and folder.

Caponizing Tools

Write for booklet that will give information how your market stock may be made to yield 100% more. It is done with Philadelphia caponizing tools. Price, per set-----



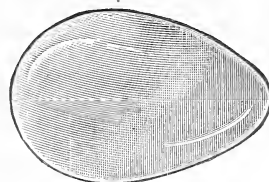
\$3.50

China Nest Eggs

Made of white porcelain, natural in appearance, and uniform in size. Will not easily break.

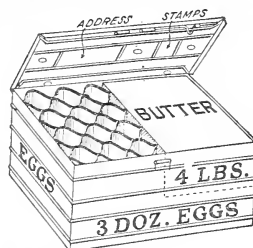
They induce the hen to lay where she should — in the nests provided for her.

Postpaid, doz., 40c. Not prepaid, doz., 35c.



Ship Eggs By Parcel Post

THE ALUMINIZED METAL EGG CRATE is the practical way to ship Eggs, Butter, etc., by parcel post. The cost of living can be greatly reduced by buying direct from the farmer.



All Eggs

2 doz. size-----	\$1.50
3 doz. size-----	1.75
4 doz. size-----	2.00
6 doz. size-----	2.50

Combination Butter and Eggs

No. 1—2 lbs. and 1 doz. eggs-----	\$1.50
No. 2—4 lbs. and 2 doz. eggs-----	2.00
No. 3—4 lbs. and 3 doz. eggs-----	2.25

If to be sent Parcel Post please add 10c to above prices to cover mailing charges.

Raffia (Natural Only)

Raffia is used for many purposes, chiefly for basket making, tying vegetables, etc. By using Diamond Dyes beautiful colors may be secured and Raffia dyed in this way can be made up into many useful and highly ornamental articles. Postpaid, lb., 50c; 5 lbs., \$2.00. Not prepaid, lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.75.

Wood Labels

FOR POTS AND GARDEN PLANTS

	Per 100
4 inch -----	\$0.35
6 inch -----	.50
12 inch -----	2.00
3½ inch wood, wired for trees, shrubs, etc. -----	.45

If to be sent Parcel Post, please add 10c per 100 to above prices to cover mailing.

Specialties for Stock and Dogs

BLACKMAN'S MEDICATED SALT BRICK—The best Salt Brick on the market. A worm medicine, blood purifier, kidney regulator. Tonic and appetizer for all classes of livestock. Postpaid, 30c. Not prepaid, 25c ea., 5 for \$1.00; doz. for \$2.25.

BLATCHFORD'S CALF MEAL—The oldest, best known, and most widely used calf meal in America. Postpaid, 25 lbs., \$2.30; 50 lbs., \$3.80. Not prepaid, 25 lbs., \$2.00; 50 lbs., \$3.25.

BENNETT'S MILK BONE DOG BISCUITS—MILK BONE PUPPY BISCUITS—Pure food for dogs, a complete scientifically balanced food. Postpaid, 25c and 50c. Not prepaid, 20c and 40c.

PERFECTION DOG FOOD—One of the best and most popular dog foods on the market today. Postpaid, 25 lbs., \$2.40; 50 lbs., \$4.50. Not prepaid, 100 lbs., \$7.50.

MAKE POULTRY PAY A PROFIT

Success in the Poultry Business depends to a great extent on buying the best feeds, using the proper remedies the minute disease appears in the flock, keeping the house and nests free of vermin. Poultry raising has become a real business and must be conducted as such.

We sell a general line of Globe Feeds, manufactured by the Albert Dickinson Company, Chicago, Ill. Globe Feeds are first class in every particular, and are maintained at a uniform high standard of excellence. There are many

cheaper feeds, but cheap feeds are always expensive in the long run. The prices of all grain feeds fluctuate constantly, hence it is not possible to list prices in this catalog. Prices will be submitted on application.

A splendid Poultry Book has just been published by the Albert Dickinson Company, describing Globe Feeds and treating of Poultry Raising in general. Send us your name and we will mail you a copy free of charge.

GLOBE EGG MASH—Formulated from meat scraps, linseed oil, meal, bran, corn meal, middlings, and alfalfa meal. It contains the essential digestible protein so necessary for egg production.

GLOBE SCRATCH FEED—An evenly balanced ration mixed from sound, clean and bright grains. Feed with Globe Egg Mash for maximum production at the minimum cost.

GLOBE GROWING MASH—Made especially for young chicks to be fed in the growing stage.

GLOBE DEVELOPING GRAIN—To be fed in connection with Growing Mash. Made of bright, clean grain, which can be fed to growing chicks with practically no waste.

GLOBE BABY CHICK MASH WITH DRIED BUTTERMILK is a fine starting food for Baby Chicks. Write for Folder explaining how to feed and raise Baby Chicks.

GLOBE BABY CHICK GRAIN—This balanced and finely crushed grain should be fed to baby chicks along with buttermilk feeds to obtain the best results. The chick will grow better and mature earlier, since the combination of the grain and buttermilk feeds build tissue, bone and body.

GLOBE PIGEON FEED—Best for every breed. Made from wheat, buckwheat, kaffir corn, peas, millet, and hemp.

BEEF SCRAPS—Very high in protein and an essential egg producer and muscle builder. Needed especially in the winter.

PEARL GRIT—A necessity for both young and old stock. Don't expect your birds to grind their food with oyster shells. Write for folder. Price, of coarse or fine: Postpaid, 5 lbs. 25c; 10 lbs. 45c; 25 lbs. \$1.05. Not Prepaid, per lb. 3c; per 100 lbs. \$2.00.

CHARCOAL—Aids digestion; purifies the blood, and generally promotes the good health and vigor of your birds. Price, of coarse or fine: Postpaid, per lb. 13c; per 25 lbs. \$2.05. Not Prepaid, per lb. 7c; per 50 lbs. \$2.50.

CRUSHED OYSTER SHELL—Should be kept available for fowls at all times; forms egg shells and keeps stock healthy. Price, of coarse or fine: Postpaid, 5 lbs. 25c; 10 lbs. 45c; 25 lbs. \$1.05. Not Prepaid, per lb. 3c; per 100 lbs. \$2.00.

CONKEY'S, THE ORIGINAL BUTTERMILK STARTING FEED, RAISES HUSKY CHICKS—A Ready Prepared Mash for baby chicks and all self-feeding young fowls. This remarkable feed—originated by Conkey and prepared through processes controlled and used exclusively by Conkey is a complete ration—containing all the elements needed for safely starting baby chicks, ducklings, goslings, poults, guineas, pheasants, etc.

HAVE A CONKEY CORNER IN YOUR POULTRY HOUSE



For more than 25 years Conkey has been The Poultry Doctor. Take his advice. Install a Conkey Corner of remedies in your poultry house as insurance against disease, trouble, loss, and disappointment. We sell Conkey's Poultry and Stock Remedies because we know they are reliable.

SEND US YOUR NAME AND WE WILL MAIL YOU FREE OF CHARGE, A COPY OF CONKEY'S POULTRY BOOK.

EXTRA ORDER SHEETS AND RETURN ENVELOPES FURNISHED ON REQUEST

[illegible]

By carefully checking this list before sending your order, a great saving may be made in transportation cost, and you may also find that an important and an immediate necessity has been omitted.

**Garden Seed
Flower Seed
Field Seed
Poultry Supplies**

**Lawn Seed
Bulbs
Incubators
Brooders**

Fertilizers
Insecticides
Fungicides
Dusting Materials

**Sprayers
Garden Tools
Lawn Tools
Feeds, Etc.**

Kindly list below the names of any friends whom you think would be interested in receiving our catalog.

[illegible]

PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

FLOWER POTS AND SAUCERS



Full inside measurements, no charge for packing. We pack carefully, but do not assume any responsibility for breakage. Shipped by freight or express. Six at dozen rates, fifty at hundred rates.

STANDARD AND AZALEA POTS

Size	Each	Doz.	Hundred
2½ inch	\$.03	\$.30	\$2.00
3 inch	.03½	.35	2.25
4 inch	.05	.50	3.50
5 inch	.08	.80	6.00
6 inch	.12	1.25	9.00
7 inch	.20	2.00	15.00
8 inch	.25	2.50	20.00
9 inch	.40	4.00	30.00
10 inch	.50	5.25	40.00
12 inch	1.00	10.00	---
14 inch	1.50	15.00	---
16 inch	3.00	---	---

FLOWER POT SAUCERS

Size	Each	Dozen
4 inch	\$.04	\$.40
5 inch	.05	.50
6 inch	.06	.60
7 inch	.08	.80
8 inch	.12	1.20
9 inch	.15	1.50
10 inch	.20	2.00
12 inch	.25	2.50
14 inch	.40	---
16 inch	.60	---

NEPONSET WATERPROOF PAPER FLOWER POTS

2½ Inch		
Per Dozen	\$.15	
Per Hundred	.75	
Per Thousand	6.00	
3 Inch		
Per Dozen	\$.20	
Per Hundred	1.00	
Per Thousand	8.00	
4 Inch		
Per Dozen	\$.25	
Per Hundred	1.50	
Per Thousand	12.50	



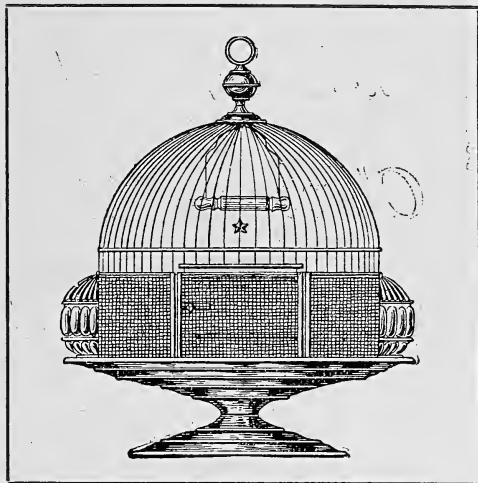
BULB BOWLS



These Bowls are inexpensive, but quite artistic. Used for growing Paper White Narcissus, Chinese Sacred Lillies, etc., in water and pebbles.

4 inch (for 3 bulbs)	each 20c
6 inch (for 5 bulbs)	each 35c
8 inch (for 7 bulbs)	each 55c

Add 15c if to be sent parcel post at purchaser's risk. We also carry a line of Jardenners, Hanging Pots, Fern and Bulb Pans, Cut Flower and Cemetery Vases. Write for prices and description.



BIRD CAGES

The Cage illustrated above comes in brass and white enamel and both in three sizes. They are all splendid values. The larger sizes look better and are more satisfactory, as they give the bird more room, but any of them are sure to please.

BRASS

No. 2525, 10¼ in. diameter	5.00
No. 2526, 11 in. diameter	5.50
No. 2527, 11¾ in. diameter	6.00

WHITE ENAMELED

No. 2225, 10¼ in. diameter	5.50
No. 2226, 11 in. diameter	6.00
No. 2227, 11¾ in. diameter	6.50

Other Cages priced from \$1.75 to \$12.00, but the styles illustrated above are our leaders.

BIRDS

We carry around Christmas time Imported Hartz Mountain Canaries and St. Andreasburg Rollers, Paroquets, Parrots, etc. Write for prices. We also keep in touch with breeders of Domestic Canaries and we are always glad to bring prospective buyers and sellers in touch with one another. Write us what you want to buy or sell.

BIRD SUPPLIES POSTPAID

Philadelphia Bird Seed, pkt.	25c
Mixed Bird Seed, bulk, lb.	20c
Bird Manna, pkt.	15c
Bird Bitters, pkt.	30c
Cuttle Fish Bone and Holder	10c
Silver or Red Bird Gravel, pkt.	20c
Bird Mite Powder, pkt.	25c
Mite Powder Guns, each	20c
Bird Coloring (Orange) pkt.	25c
Bird Moulting Pepper, pkt.	25c
Bird Nesting, pkt.	12c

GOLD FISH AND SUPPLIES

We carry a large stock of Gold Fish for delivery from September to April each year. The prices of these Fish range from 10 cents to 75 cents each. If Fish are to be shipped by express, add to price of Fish wanted 10 cents extra for bucket, holding six Fish; 15 cents for bucket holding twelve Fish. We also have for delivery, at all times, the following:

Fish Bowls from	25c to \$3.50
Aquariums	\$3.00 to \$10.00
Fish Food, wafer, pkt.	12c
Castles	15c to \$1.00

Flower and Vegetable Seeds
Clovers -- Grasses -- Soy Beans
Cow Peas -- Buckwheat -- Cane
Millet--Vetch--Rape--Oats
Seed Corn -- Wheat--Rye -- Etc.

Fertilizers--Insecticides and
Fungicides--Inoculants

Sprayers-- Orchard, Lawn and
Garden Tools

Incubators and Brooders

Poultry Feeds and Supplies